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First Woman Cabinet Officer

Appreciation of the Relation of Man to His Environment Makes Frances Perkins the Political Exponent of Social Justice

By Henry M. Hyde

Of the Washington Bureau of the Baltimore *Evening Sun*

FRANCES PERKINS is neither a short-haired radical nor a long-nosed reactionary. She began her public career with the calm realization that a large number of social ills cried out for correction, and she was sane enough to adopt an intelligent, realistic approach to the problem.

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Henry M. Hyde

But on a day when the Mellons, the Garys, the Schwabs and other demigods of an even earlier era were calling up their disciples with cries which were interpreted as "rugged individualism forever!", Miss Perkins was quietly working for the very measures which have since become patriotic symbols of enlightened progress: the five-day week and minimum wage; governmental supervision of some phases of industry; the abolition of child labor; and the coordination rather than overlapping of national and State employment efforts.

If the record is examined, it will be found that as late as last April the rugged individuals grew dewy across the forehead when Miss Perkins, as Secretary of Labor, proposed that Government control industrial production, regulate the hours of labor for workmen, and prescribe fair wages. That was two months before the NRA came into being, and many industrialists and labor leaders alike muttered heavily about Communism—it was also before the United States had recognized Russia.

To-day, with the NIRA an accomplished fact, Miss Perkins sits in the center of the upheaval that has substituted searching analysis for smug acceptance of precedent. And the first gun she fired upon becoming a Cabinet officer has long since ceased to rumble, but its echo is to be found in hundreds of thousands of young men throughout the nation.

On March 23, a few days after taking office, Madam Secretary made her Congressional début before a committee which was considering what was then known as "President Roosevelt's plan to enlist 250,000 unemployed in a conservation corps to work on reforestation and similar projects." The plan was generally conceded to be her own, and she defended it with a keen acquaintance, which did much to foster the conviction that it was.

Her defense of the Conservation Corps bill was not halting. To the criticism of Representative Connery of Massachusetts that the proposed wage scale for the corps would tend to lower all wage scales, the Secretary of Labor replied tersely:

"That doesn't make sense. If all common labor were reduced to one dollar a day, we would have complete national collapse. Such labor provides the bulk of the purchasing power of the country, and I believe industrialists realize it. They know they can not sell their output to a dried-up consumption market, and that is what they would have under a dollar-a-day wage."

And when Representative Welch of California asked if she thought it proper "to force a man to leave his family for a year to get one dollar a day," Miss Perkins returned: "Let us be realistic. We are not going to force any man to join this corps, but if I may speak lightly, too, it might be the best thing that could happen in some cases, to separate a man from his family for a year."

Early in her public career, Miss Perkins, who by the way, is not a careerist, became known to her associates as "the political exponent of technical truth." Opposed for practically every position of consequence that she has ever held, she has invariably swept away any lingering opposition by her conduct in office and by her deep penetration and knowledge of pertinent facts.

Of medium stature, frank and engaging, she speaks slowly and distinctly. She often chuckles, and when she does her brilliant brown eyes soften and invite her listeners to chuckle also. She is always carefully tailored, but never with a suggestion of modishness. The tricorne hat which she usually wears is achieving a place in Washington comparable to the brown derby of Al Smith in the New York capital. She is married, and in private life is Mrs. Paul Wilson, the wife of a financial analyst. Their one child, a daughter named Susanne, is now seventeen years old, and makes all the normal claims on her mother's time and attention.

Wide World

The Secretary of Labor gathered material for the steel code hearing direct from the working men

But there is a certain fine restraint and reticence about Miss Perkins. It is part of her inheritance from New England ancestry and tradition—she was born in Boston. About her work she talks freely, not to say fluently. But between her public office and her private

(Continued on page 34)

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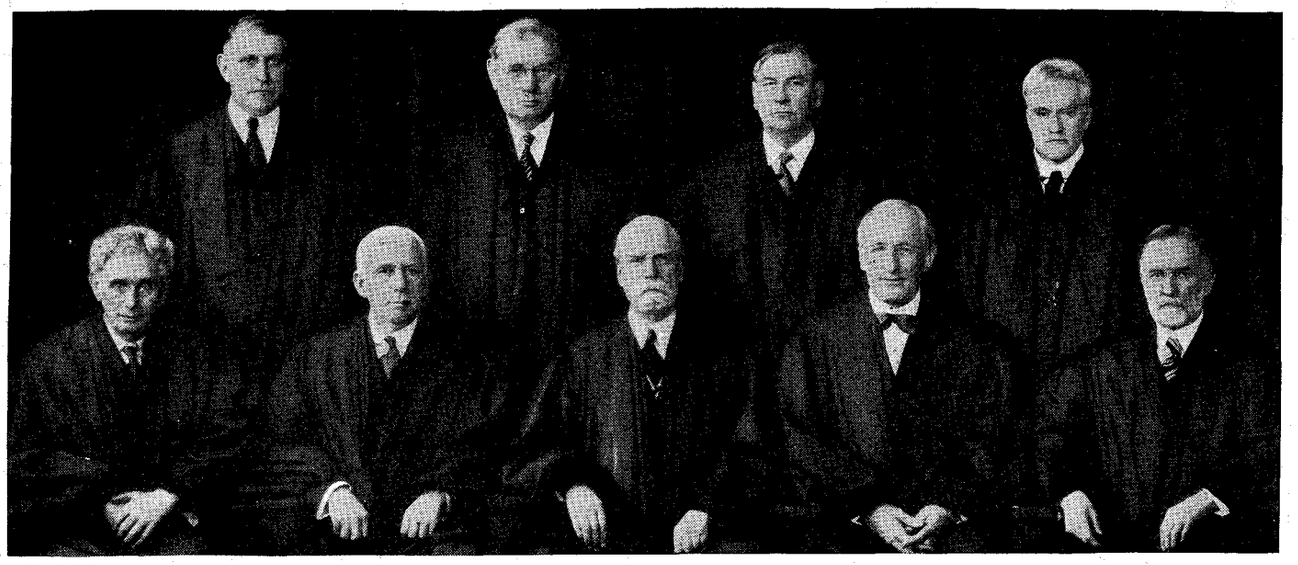
Supreme Court Makes the New Deal More Secure

Decision Upholding the Minnesota Mortgage Moratorium Law, the First Test of the Roosevelt Program, Is Hailed as One of the Most Important in Years



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THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

(Left to right, front row) Associate Justices Louis D. Brandeis, Willis Van Devanter; Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes; Associate Justices James C. McReynolds, and George Sutherland. (Back row, left to right) Associate Justices Owen J. Roberts, Pierce Butler, Harlan F. Stone, and Benjamin N. Cardozo

JOHN BLAISDELL and the New Deal were both made more secure last week when the Supreme Court of the United States, dividing five to four, decided that Mr. Blaisdell could have more time to pay that $3,700 mortgage on his Minneapolis home. The decision, upholding the Minnesota mortgage moratorium law and settling the first case brought since the inauguration of the New Deal, is hailed throughout the country as one of the most important in a generation—or longer.

The specific issue was the constitutionality of the Minnesota law extending the time for redemption of mortgaged property sold under foreclosure. But it involved the far more vital general principle whether in emergency the "public welfare" takes precedence over "individual rights."

"While the case involved the power of a State rather than any Federal law," said David Lawrence, well-known Washington correspondent, "the principles underlying the decision are just the same as if the National Industrial Recovery Act had been under consideration."

The majority opinion, written by Chief Justice Hughes, with Justices Brandeis, Stone, Roberts and Cardozo concurring and Justices Sutherland, Van Devanter, McReynolds and Butler dissenting, "was regarded as tremendously significant," said the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, "and as an absolute test of the court's views on programs of an emergency nature which President Roosevelt and his lieutenants might now propose." The minority opinion was written by Justice Sutherland.

"There is no question," said Theodore C. Wallen of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "that the Supreme Court had considered the Minnesota moratorium law in the light of the far greater ramifications of President Roosevelt's recovery program. Nor was there any doubt that the key men of the Roosevelt Administration, in the present plans to develop a permanent new order, were looking to the Supreme Court to reinterpret the Constitution in the light of the changed economic conditions wrought by the depression."

But "the decision gives no comfort to advocates of permanent revolutionary change," according to Mark Sullivan, also writing in the New York *Herald Tribune*, "because of the emphasis it puts on the emergency nature of the legislation. As Chief Justice Hughes puts it: 'The legislation is temporary in operation. It is limited to the exigency which called it forth. . . . The operation of the statute itself could not validly outlast the emergency.'"

And Mr. Lawrence, previously quoted, added that while the Supreme Court "is in tune with the New Deal—at least so far as temporary measures are concerned—it will not be when the laws are extended or renewed on the ground that an emergency still prevails."

But temporary or not, observers agree that while the Court will decide each case on its merits, the New Deal is safe—the decision upholds the President in his recovery program and strikes a heavy blow at critics who had charged infringements of the Constitution.

In the words of Governor Olsen, of the State where the case originated, the decision "represents a triumph of human rights over property rights. It also indicates that we can change the system under which we live in any manner we desire and keep within the Constitution."

Following are excerpts from editorials in representative papers in all parts of the country showing the reaction to the Supreme Court's decision:

The North and East

New York Herald Tribune (Rep.)—The first thing to be said of the decision is that it does not attempt to adjudicate beyond the depression. Applying the same principle to the national industrial act, there is not the slightest hint of any revolutionary approach to the Constitution which might encourage the Tugwell group of advisers in their hope of establishing a permanently planned order of society directed from Washington.

New York Times (Ind. Dem.)—Lawyers will still ask upon what evidence judges depend in order to establish the existence of an "emergency." They will continue to inquire, and we doubt very much if they will get an answer, what provision or fair implication of the Constitution permits a judicial declaration in favor of emergency powers. For most laymen, as doubtless for John and Rosala of Minnesota, it will seem sufficient that the Court has spoken.

Philadelphia Record (Ind.)—The Minnesota mortgage decision is probably the most important decision since the Dred Scott case. What it does is to free America from slavish subservience to a literal in-

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terpretation of the Constitution, which has for years served to stifle liberalism, block progress, and protect vested interests.

Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.)—While the decision relates to the rights of a State and not to Congressional enactment, the principle is precisely the same. It is of far-reaching importance. It seems to indicate that the Supreme Court will sustain the legality of NRA and other governmental enterprises so long as they are of a temporary nature.

Newark Evening News (Ind.)—The Hughes decision is basically conservative in that, while it places the community first, it protects the individual in the ownership of his home and property.

Washington Post (Ind.)—The general reaction to this historic decision is likely to be that it was foreordained by circumstances.

Boston Transcript (Rep.)—It is with a shiver of apprehension we read that possible destruction of the great structure of the NRA was prevented in the Supreme Court of the United States only by a five to four decision. There is, however, a lesson even in this narrowness. It was sufficient to save the country from the inconceivable consequences of a sudden wrecking of the NRA. It also is a solemn statement of how close to the danger line the Administration stands and a warning to demagogues that they must not force the Government into chimerical schemes.

Springfield Republican (Ind.)—No blanket approval for the emergency legislation of Congress can be inferred from this decision. But it does nevertheless imply that powers broadly and reasonably exercised by Congress would receive favorable consideration for the duration of the emergency even if a conflict with the Constitution could be shown to exist.

The South

Baltimore Sun (Ind. Dem.)—The Court, speaking through its liberal majority, has alined itself in favor of a liberal rather than a strict construction of the Constitution, which suggests a disposition to legalize emergency legislation if a way can be found to do so.

Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette (Dem.)—A blind man can read in the present decision a clear indication that the highest court in the land intends to recognize the NRA and the recovery program of the President. The Administration's foes, who cloak their antagonism under the guise of a great love for the Constitution will take no solace from the Minnesota moratorium decision.

New Orleans Times-Picayune (Dem.)—In a very real sense this test case involved a ruling on the national recovery plan and policy.

Kansas City Journal-Post (Ind.)—A decision of great social importance. . . . The psychology of the people is a definite element in recovery and nothing makes for discontent more than loss of farms and homes because of general conditions over which the mortgagee has no control.

From the Decision

"The economic interests of the State may justify the exercise of its continuing and dominant protective power notwithstanding interference with contracts.

"Where in earlier days it was thought that only the concerns of individuals or classes were involved and that those of the State itself were touched only remotely, it has later been found that the fundamental interests of the State are directly affected, and that the question is no longer merely that of one party to a contract as against another, but of the use of reasonable means to safeguard the economic structure upon which the good of all depends. . . .

"The policy of protecting contracts against impairment presupposes the maintenance of a government by virtue of which contractual relations are worthwhile—a government which retains adequate authority to secure the peace and good order of society. . . .

"If State power exists to give temporary relief from the enforcement of contracts in the presence of disasters due to physical causes, such as fire, flood or earthquake, that power can not be said to be non-existent when the urgent public need demanding such relief is produced by other and economic causes.

"If by the statement that what the Constitution meant at the time of its adoption it means to-day, it is intended to say that the great clauses of the Constitution must be confined to the interpretation which the framers, with the conditions and outlook of their time, would have placed upon them, the statement carried its own refutation. . . .

From the Minority Opinion

"Few questions of greater moment than that just decided have been submitted for judicial inquiry during this generation. He simply closes his eyes to the necessary implications of the decision who fails to see in it the potentiality of future gradual but ever-advancing encroachments upon the sanctity of private and public contracts.

"The contract impairment clause forbids State action under any circumstances, if it have the effect of impairing the obligation of contracts. That clause restricts every State power in the particular specified, no matter what may be the occasion. . . .

"If the provisions of the Constitution be not upheld when they pinch as well as when they comfort, they may as well be abandoned."

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot (Ind. Dem.)—The "public welfare" has risen above "individual rights." A history-making decision.

Dallas News (Ind. Dem.)—In the Minnesota decision the court has made one of the most remarkable displays of liberal thought in the entire history of the usually conservative tribunal.

West and Pacific Coast

Grand Forks (N. D.) Herald (Ind. Rep.)—As the case stands, the court accepts the theory that back of the written contract stands the authority of the State to safeguard the vital interests of the people and this right can not be alienated by any process whatever.

Helena (Mont.) Independent—The decision is hailed by farmers and their political friends as a great victory when as a matter of fact it will eventually be a costly decision to the class moratoriums are supposed to benefit.

Los Angeles Times (Ind. Rep.)—The decision probably will turn out to be as much a turning point in Constitutional interpretation as was the famous "rule of reason" decision in antitrust cases.

Central West

Chicago Tribune (Rep.)—An outstanding generalization of the opinion is that Constitutional guaranties, subject to construction, remain binding and inviolable.

Detroit Free Press (Ind. Rep.)—The prevailing opinion of the Supreme Court ought to be widely beneficial if only honest and temporary advantage is taken of it.

Milwaukee Journal (Ind.)—The decision seems to us a major achievement in defense of the Constitution and our whole system of Constitutional government. It defends the Constitution against two dangers which constantly threaten it. The first is the attack of the extremists, whether radicals or reactionaries, who in effect say the Constitution means anything you want it to mean. Secondly, it defends the Constitution against the literal-minded men who, if they were consistent in their logic, would make it unworkable so that the country would be moved to tear it up and either rewrite it or do without a Constitution.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Ind. Dem.)—A refreshing reminder that Constitutional law is not a Medes and Persian kind of law, but a law that recognizes the difference between the Eighteenth Century and the Twentieth.

Minneapolis Tribune (Rep.)—The court has moved far in giving fluidity to the language of the Constitution. But it has not let down the bars completely nor admitted that any attack upon the rights and restrictions which it guarantees, in the name of any emergency, is justified on that basis alone.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Ind. Dem.)—We commend the wisdom, and perhaps the ingenuity, of the majority of the Supreme Court in making the Constitution stretch without a break.

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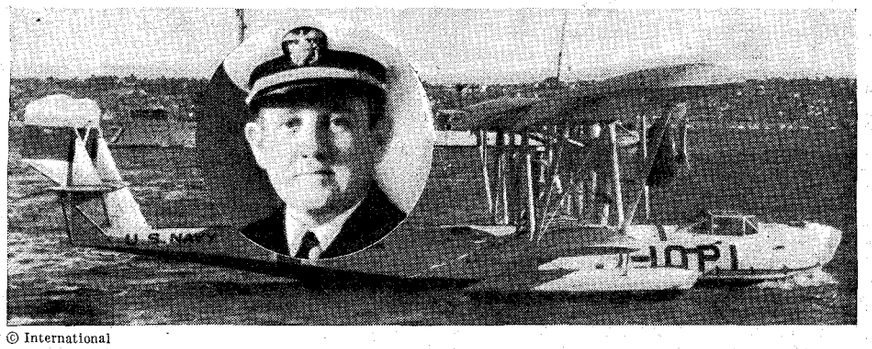
"Just Another All-Night Hop"—To Hawaii

SIX United States Navy seaplanes flying in formation from San Francisco and aiming through the fogs at a dot on the Pacific Ocean, hit the bulls-eye with a new record.

There was not as much spacious pageantry about their performance as there was about Balbo's complicated odyssey last year, but in none of Balbo's hops did he equal the feat of spanning 2,408 miles of deep water in twenty-four hours and fifty-six minutes. Such was the record for which Lieut. Com. Knefler McGinnis and the personnel of his squadron have been showered with congratulations, which they acknowledged with the offhand information that it was a mere routine flight—"just another all-night hop," as McGinnis puts it.

The best previous record, according to the New York *Times*, "was set by the same squadron on its non-stop flight last September from Norfolk to Coco Solo, C. Z., a distance of 2,059 miles. The flight to Hawaii exceeded the record of the Italian squadron which in 1931, under the command of Gen. Italo Balbo, flew non-stop from West Africa across the South Atlantic to Brazil, a distance of 1,864 miles. On the Balbo flight to the United States last year the Italian seaplanes made a hop of 1,491.28 miles from Iceland to Cartwright, Labrador, and one of 1,677.6 from Newfoundland to the Azores on their return trip.



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The flagship of the successful flight to Hawaii and (inset) Lieut.-Com. Knefler McGinnis, who led the squadron

"The patrol craft flew at a greater average speed than in their flight last September from Norfolk to the Canal Zone. It took them twenty-four hours and fifty-six minutes to make the jump to Pearl Harbor, according to official naval radio messages, whereas last September they needed twenty-five hours and nineteen minutes to fly a distance shorter by 349 miles.

"At times the squadron attained a speed of 120 miles an hour. The average for the flight was close to 100 miles an hour.

"Naval air-craft have already flown, with Pearl Harbor as a base, to a point some 900 miles closer to Asia. Nearly two years ago naval patrol planes flew in a test flight from Honolulu to Midway Island, a tiny bit of land in the Western Pacific, and returned to Pearl Harbor."

Lieutenant-Commander McGinnis's own account of the flight is thus quoted by the Associated Press:

"Flying conditions were indifferent all the way.

"It was an awfully long night, lasting about fifteen hours because we were going westward, stretching the night out over two hours.

We hit quite a lot of fog and for that reason stretched out our formation. As a result we were separated a couple of times, but this wasn't serious and we all got together again without trouble.

"We were never more than twenty or thirty miles apart when we were separated during the foggy stretches."

Roosevelt Aims and NRA Lauded by Henry Ford

Hitherto the countless adherents of President Roosevelt and partizans of the NRA have not looked upon Mr. Ford as one of their number. Hence the surprize expressed from coast to coast at Harold N. Denny's disclosure in the New York *Times*, of Henry Ford's real opinion.

According to Mr. Denny, Mr. Ford holds that, as the President's purposes take form, many of those who are now counted his most earnest supporters will become his most determined enemies and that Mr. Ford himself, now accounted a critic, will be standing by the President.

Mr. Denny adds that he "learned to-day on unimpeachable authority, tho not from Mr. Ford himself, that the motor manufacturer has made known his attitude directly to Washington. . . .

"We're not against it. Why should we be? We've been doing all the essential, worth-while things which the NRA prescribes for twenty years. . . . The new era will not crush out individualists," he said. "It will allow them to become more individual than ever. Narrow selfishness is not individualism at all.

"The experiment is just starting," he said. "Like all experiments it can not be expected to come out perfectly at once. But it will not be thrown away. No experiment is ever thrown away. And I don't want to do anything to keep this experiment from going on."

Liquor Tax and Bootlegging

What effect will the new $2-a-gallon liquor tax have on bootlegging? That question drew editorial attention last week as the Senate and House agreed on a schedule of liquor, beer and wine imposts and sent the bill to the White House.

"The $2-per-gallon tax on spirits," said the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, "seems clearly to have been devised in deference to President Roosevelt's desire for a Federal tax that will discourage bootlegging."

But the Baltimore *Sun* wonders if it will. "The Federal tax," *The Sun* points out, "will amount to fifty cents the quart. The State tax in Maryland, which is probably about average, is about twenty-eight cents the quart. Thus the whisky, gin, or what you will comes on the market already burdened with a tax of seventy-eight cents. The base selling price to the consumer will presumably be not less than twice that sum, and in the case of special brands probably a good deal more.

"The question is, therefore, Will the bootlegger, who can produce a good deal cheaper than that, find it profitable to continue in business, bearing in mind that he will have to pay for protection?

"Our guess is that the tax is very near the maximum that the traffic can stand. But in a few months we should know the truth."

The liquor tax bill was finally passed without the Clark amendment which would have penalized debt-defaulting nations by fixing higher tariffs on their liquor and wine shipments to this country. Another amendment, offered by Senator Clark and accepted, repealed that part of the Reed bone-dry law by which newspapers and periodicals containing liquor advertisements were forbidden to circulate through the mails in dry territory.

The new liquor taxes are expected to bring in $500,000,000 annually in revenue, according to the Associated Press, which lists the levies thus:

Distilled spirits, $2 a gallon (old rate, $1.10); beer, $5 a barrel; wine up to 14 per cent. alcoholic content, 10 cents a gallon; up to 21 per cent., 20 cents; 24 per cent., 40 cents, and over 24 per cent., the same as spirits, $2.

Champagne, 5 cents half pint; artificial carbonated wine and liquors, cordials and sweet wine fortified with brandy, 2½ cents half-pint; grape brandy and wine spirits used in fortifying wines, 20 cents gallon.

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New York Shows the Way in Municipal Reform

Governor and Mayor Find a Way to Grant Powers to the City, Without Leaving Gap Through Which Tammany Machine Can Obstruct Economies Necessary to Solvency

"The King's 'orses, the King's men,
They marched up the street and then
marched back again,
The King's 'orses, *and* the King's men."

IT is anyone's choice as between Governor Lehman, of New York, and Mayor LaGuardia, of New York City, which should represent the 'orses and which the men. The point is that each has arrived triumphantly at his place of departure, and in perfect accord. Mayor LaGuardia, so far as the Governor is concerned, has obtained the powers he sought to reorganize the city government and trim its budget, and the Governor has successfully defended the cause of representative institutions against "dictatorship."

Perhaps even more apropos of their sharp, short-lived controversy is another excerpt from the same music-hall ditty:

"They're not out to fight the
foe,
You might think so,
But, oh dear! no;
They're out because they've got to go
To put a little pep into the
Lord Mayor's show."

The gist of the sortie is this: Mayor LaGuardia, on inheriting from the Tammany régime at City Hall, a budget from $25,000,000 to $40,000,000 out of balance, sought legislation at Albany giving him emergency authority to cut salaries, reorganize departments and eliminate deadwood. The bill he submitted, supported by a resolution of the Board of Estimate, would have made him the temporary arbiter of economies. Governor Lehman replied in an open letter and in double quick time that he opposed any such grant of "dictatorial" powers. "No man in this country," he wrote, "has ever asked for or received the dictatorial powers which would be yours through enactment of this bill." And again he said: "Frankly, I am deeply disturbed and apprehensive of the thought of a fiscal and political dictatorship, which I regard not only as entirely unnecessary, but as essentially un-American. Representative and democratic government, bestowed upon us by centuries of human struggle, should not be so hastily scuttled."

His blast came as an enormous surprize to the Mayor, or so it was reported. But Mr. LaGuardia reacted to it with characteristic resiliency. Hot on the wires the next day burned his answer: "You talk about a dictatorship. None has been proposed. I am asking sound city management. . . . Before leaving the subject of dictatorship, may I say, with all deference and respect, that your charge comes as a hollow mockery to the over-burdened home owners, taxpayers, rent payers and wage earners of the City of New York, who, for more than a decade, have suffered under as cruel and vicious a secret political dictatorship as has ever existed in an American community. . . . They know, and you and I know, that it is possible to give them relief. We can not effect economies with platitudes, nor can we balance our budget with an essay."

Acme

Mayor LaGuardia, left, conferring with Governor Lehman

So the lines seemed to be tautly drawn. The Governor received hundreds of messages commending his stand against the fascism which their authors read into the provisions of the Mayor's Economy Bill. On the other hand the Mayor invoked wide editorial support.

Support for Mayor

"Mayor LaGuardia," said the New York *Herald Tribune*, "has proposed a practicable method of getting efficient administration and getting it now, the Governor has maneuvered himself through a maze of legal irrelevancies into a false position of pure obstructionism." It was the idea of the New York *World-Telegram* that "after years of unchecked Tammany tyranny and ruinous Tammany extravagance under Democratic municipal administrations New York City may well feel the irony of a Democratic Governor's sudden jump to save it from alleged dictatorial designs of a Fusion Mayor."

Even the conciliatory New York *Times* felt that it was "not a little absurd to imagine that a man of the common people like Mr. LaGuardia would wish to become a Colossus bestriding the city and exercising arbitrary power in every direction."

But the editorial chorus was by no means unanimous. The New York *American* thought the Governor was "exactly right" and that if the authority sought by the Mayor in his Economy Bill were granted "the entire structure of the city government could be virtually made over by unreviewable fiat, in any way that the Mayor alone might see fit." The New York *Sun* contended that as the Governor had been instrumental in getting the banks to underwrite the city's expenditures on certain conditions he should know more about the municipal finances and the emergency they impose than the Mayor.

It was left to *The Evening Post* to point the way out of the impasse. The day before the Mayor and the Governor met in amicable conclave to iron out their differences (there was never any doubt of their cordial friendship and mutual desire to find a common ground of cooperation in solving New York's financial problem) *The Post* made this suggestion: "Granted that the city's situation is urgent, is there any reason why the Board of Estimate—in which the Mayor holds a secure majority—can not make the reforms as well as the Mayor acting alone and on his own authority?"

Well, sir, the formula worked like magic. The Mayor, at the Governor's invitation, conferred with him as man to man at the Executive Mansion and out of their conference came precisely the solution proposed by *The Evening Post*. All the powers which the Mayor had asked for himself the Governor agreed, the Legislature willing (by a two-thirds vote), to bestow on the Board of Estimate subject to the veto of the Municipal Assembly. The Mayor's acquiescence was virtually immediate.

It should be explained that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to give it its full title, is the upper house of the Municipal Assembly of which the lower is the Board of Aldermen. The latter is still controlled by Tammany, but in the Board of Estimate the Mayor and his Fusion associates command thirteen out of the sixteen votes. What the Board of Estimate decrees, therefore, is likely in almost every instance to be the will of the Mayor, while nothing it opposes can pass the Municipal Assembly.

The arrangement suits the Mayor. At the same time it resolves for the Governor his rooted objections to one-man rule. The quarrel is composed, always provided the Legislature falls in line.

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At the Observation Post

With Bonded Indebtedness of Nation's Local Government at $24,000,000,000, President Roosevelt Advises, "Simplify Organization and Structure"

IN his book, "Looking Forward," President Roosevelt does some looking backward as well. For example, he notes that "the form of local, county and town government, as we know it in most of our States, dates back to the Duke of York's laws, enacted about 1670;" also that "it is astonishing how few changes have been made in their form since the formation of the nation."

The cost of operating this obsolescent machinery accounts now for more than half of all the direct expenditures for government in this country. Within the memory of middle-aged citizens it has grown with the rapidity and intricate luxuriance of an equatorial jungle.

"In 1890," as the President points out, "local government in the entire nation cost $487,000,000. In 1927, the last year for which complete figures are available, the government of lesser units within States cost $6,454,000,000. It increased from a per capita of $7.73 in 1890 to $54.41 in 1927"—or seven times as rapidly as the population (subject, of course, to the correction due the alteration in dollar values). The fact is worth bearing in mind in any consideration of the wreck-strewn field of municipal finance.

The Bonded Debt

Local government has created a bonded debt estimated in 1930 at $24,000,000,000. Something like $1,500,000,000 of these bonds are in default. *The Bond Buyer* has figured that more than 1,200 American cities have not been able to meet their obligations during the depression, conspicuous among them being Detroit and Chicago. Others have been flirting with bankruptcy, as in the case of New York.

New York at the moment is the center of dramatic interest. Like so many sister communities she has only just emerged from a successful revolt against the entrenched political régime held responsible for her difficulties. Her new Mayor, the dynamic LaGuardia, has asked the State Government for emergency authority to trim the city's enormous budget and save her credit. The prospect before New York, unless some such powers are granted, has many painful illustrations.

No one needs to be reminded of the payless pay-days which over a period of two years demoralized the civil service in Chicago and Cook County and all but paralyzed the normal function of government. Chicago, now beating back to solvency, still owes her employees $30,000,000, reduced from $60,000,000 a year ago. Her commercial and financial innards are still choked with old tax warrants, accumulating interest, masticated in lieu of the cash which she could neither command nor borrow. If her cure is proceeding apace it is costing her more than prevention in the traditional ratio of an ounce to a pound.

Detroit is paying a similar price. Encouraged by the late boom in the automotive industry, Detroit set out to rival in size and splendor her neighbor, Chicago. The result is a bonded indebtedness of $400,000,000 on a large part of which she was obliged to default last February. Lately, the city has negotiated with its bondholders an expensive refunding agreement which reduces for the present, tho increasing for the future, the terrific burden of its debt service. "Probably no city in the country," writes Wallace Parks in the Baltimore *Sun*, "experienced a more harassing period than did 'Detroit the Dynamic' from the time of the banking moratorium till the refunding agreement was drawn up. City employees were not paid, relief was reduced and in danger of being cut off, respectable middle-class people were actually pinched for sustenance, the looting of food stores increased all over the city."

Meanwhile, Detroit must cut even further her essential services and continue to issue scrip of which she has already $20,000,000 to digest.

It is the fashion to attribute such tragedies to the waste and corruption of politicians. No such generalization is sound. If in the case of Chicago, political graft and favoritism were responsible for inequitable assessment rolls, which led to a reassessment by the State Tax Commission and in turn to the taxpayers' strike, the underlying fault lay with a citizenry overanxious to realize their dream of municipal magnificence. William Hale Thompson knew the temper of his town in nick-naming himself "Big Bill the Builder."

Most States limit the borrowing capacity of their municipalities to a small percentage of the taxable value of their real estate. But there are ways of evading the limitation. A favorite method, when a city has borrowed to the hilt and still yearns for further public improvements, has been to persuade the Legislature to create special districts in, but not of, the Corporate Entity. Park districts, school districts, sanitary districts, or what-have-you may then be established to levy their own taxes and mortgage the future independently of the municipality. Chicago has ninety-three taxing districts. It takes the palm in this respect, but the practise is wide-spread throughout the country. The point is that the same taxpayers in most instances must foot the bills for the whole set.

Under such a system the proliferation of overhead bewilders the mind. It is not confined to urban areas. "No citizen of the State of New York," writes the President, "can live under less than four governments —Federal, State, county and city. If he lives in a town outside of a village, he is under five layers of government—Federal, State, county, town and school. If he lives in an incorporated village another layer is added. If he lives in a town outside of a village, he may be in a fire, water, sewer, lighting and side-walk district, in which case there are ten layers of government." Ten layers, each with its overlapping administrative force.

Essential Services

The functions performed by these myriad units are, with very few exceptions, essential to the welfare of their respective communities and to the maintenance of the American standard of living. Their elimination or serious curtailment would mean, (and has in too many cases where it has been tried), real deprivation if not downright misery. Yet thousands of taxpayers' organizations are now militantly demanding their emasculation.

Not in all cases, fortunately. According to Edward M. Barrows in *The Survey Graphic*: "Over three thousand lay organizations of taxpayers are actively interested in government. The majority of them have come into existence since 1930. . . . Most of them have begun their work on the simple assumption that high taxes can be reduced by abolishing waste without reorganizing government. When they discover their mistake—as invariably they do if they go far enough to encounter their governments actually at work—they lose interest, or strike blindly at indispensable functions of government, or buckle down to the earnest labor of trying to put local administration on a soundly economic basis. It is to the everlasting credit of our country that the latter trend is becoming more pronounced every day."

As the President puts it: "The excessive cost of local government can most effectively be reduced by simplifying the local governmental organization and structure. . . . We must consider each service and decide what size unit can most effectively and economically perform that service. . . . All overlapping local jurisdictions should be abolished."

Mr. Barrows sums up an identical argument with this plea: "Cities can not pull in their belts even as you and I, for their money goes chiefly for necessary services. Thus, with income down, their expenses stay level, swollen by interest on old capital investments. The way out is not to cut services—schools and health and what-not, but to reorganize local government from an ox-cart model to one that will fit our modern day." W. M. H.

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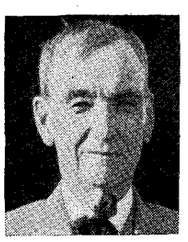
They Stand Out From the Crowd

Mrs. Elinore Morehouse Herrick has two strapping sons and two jobs. She is New York City's chief NRA arbitrator, and is executive secretary of the Consumers League. In 1921, with two babies to support, she went to work in a factory to earn a living. She worked hard and fast, progressed, and moved to a Tennessee town as a production manager. After a bit she decided she ought to have a college education, so she picked up Snowden and Terry, her two boys, and moved to Antioch, Ohio, where she became assistant to the president of Antioch College, and studied between times. In 1929 she won her B.A.

Acme

Ed Howe, the "Sage of Potato Hill," has ended publication of the four-page magazine, *E. W. Howe's Monthly Journal*, which for twenty-two years gave him a "chance to blow off steam." Born in Treaty, Indiana, eighty-one years ago, he began work in a printing office at twelve, published *The Globe* at Golden, Colorado, when he was nineteen and followed it with the now famous Atchison *Globe* in 1877, which made the "Sage" a national figure. He printed his first novel, "The Story of a Country Town," on an old hand press, and with the assistance of William Dean Howells and Mark Twain it became a success. An iconoclast, caring neither for fiction nor poetry, his choice as best American author is H. L. Mencken, "and the public don't like him any more, so he's quitting, too."



Acme

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who has seen seventy-five springs come and go, always looks forward to the first sign of green, and, like spring, always comes back. Her hair is silvered, and her blue eyes sometimes seem tired beneath their drooping lids, but she keeps on in her modest way, as a suffragist and advocate of peace. Recently she added to her honors by receiving the American Hebrew Medal for 1933 for promoting better understanding between Jews and Christians in the United States. The former teacher, high-school principal and school superintendent delights in her one-acre vegetable garden and her flower garden, and is proud of her jelly pantry, product of her own industry.

Cartoonists
As They See Themselves

A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

Clive Weed—Born on farm, Orleans County, New York, September 29, 1884. Studied—Academy of Fine Art, Philadelphia, under Thomas Anshutz.

Newspapers — Philadelphia—*The Press, Record, Ledger;* New York—The old *Evening Sun, The Tribune,* and *The Evening World.* (Ah! Park Row!) Magazines — *Colliers, The New Republic!* (imagine the strain), *Leslie's, Life,* etc.

Staff cartoonist for *Judge* for thirteen years—now with King Features Syndicate.

Two hobbies—Riding in Taxies (hate exercise of any kind), and a red and yellow cat, if you call a cat a hobby. Cat's name is Smitty. He is famous for falling six stories from apartment window and living.

In striking pavement he fractured his nose (a long one like mine) and lost his purr.

A year later purr suddenly returned much to his surprize and joy —Now purrs incessantly. Seems afraid to stop, for fear he'll never get it back again.

Purr or no purr, a good cat.

[*A cartoon by Mr. Weed appears on page 38.*]

Smitty

Geoffrey Platt is one of three young men who have just won a prize of 15,000 kroner (about $4,000) awarded by the city of Stockholm, Sweden, for a design for the modernization of the waterfront and business section of that city. He and his associates, John M. Gates, and William Platt, his brother, acquired such exhaustive information that it was unnecessary for them to make a special trip to Stockholm. The project entailed almost every possible problem in city planning. Platt is a recent Harvard graduate ('27), a former crew captain, and the son of the late Charles Adams Platt, an eminent architect and painter.

Wide World

Lotte Lehmann, noted opera singer, has just made her début with the Metropolitan Opera Company as Sieglinde in "Die Walkyre." For many years she has been the featured singer of the Vienna Opera Company and has been a leading soprano of the Chicago Opera Company for two seasons. Last year as part of a Philharmonic program in which she sang a group of songs, she was accompanied at the piano by Bruno Walter, conductor of the orchestra. She is a prolific writer, frequently has both prose and verse in the Austrian press, and has published two books. When in New York she takes a daily walk in Central Park, shuns social festivities, and attends the movies almost every night.

What's the Name, Please?

Heustis — editor, Philadelphia *Inquirer*—not *hoist'us*, but *hew'stiss.*

Gonzales—editor, *The State*, Columbia (S. C.)—not *gonzay'leez*, but *gonzah'les.*

Foellinger—publisher, Fort Wayne *News-Sentinel*—accent on *foe*, then *linger.*

Evjue—editor, *The Capitol Times*, Madison (Wis.)—not *ev'jew*, but *ev'yu.*

Dewart—publisher, *The Sun* (N. Y.)—rimes with *Stewart.*

Latchaw—associate editor, Kansas City *Star*—*ch* as in *champagne: lat'shaw.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Chief Justice Hughes, Who Tipped the Balance of the Supreme Court to the Liberal Side, May Rank in the Nation's History With Marshall and Taney

THE man of the week was unquestionably Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes. The Supreme Court of the United States was called upon to make its first decision touching the New Deal—in the Minnesota Mortgage Moratorium case. President Roosevelt and his confidants had been none-to-easy about the result of the test. They were aware that the court was nearly evenly balanced between liberals and conservatives. It remained for Mr. Hughes, whom the liberal Senatorial bloc fought as a hard-shell conservative, to tip the balance to the liberal side.

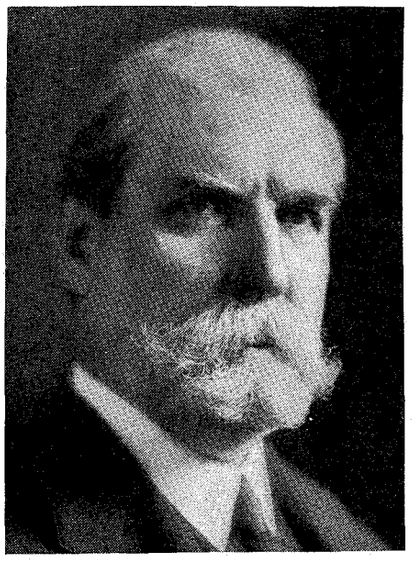
With the eight associate justices on opposite sides of the issue, the balance of power lay with the Chief Justice, whose nomination for the Presidency by the Republican Party in 1916 and whose conservative business clientele as a practising lawyer, not to mention his famous failure to shake the hand of Hiram Johnson at the Golden Gate, had unloosed all the force of the liberal wing of the Senate when he came up for confirmation for Chief Justice in 1930.

Confounding his critics of that day, Mr. Hughes voted last week with Justices Brandeis, Cardozo, Stone and Roberts. The effect was to reverse years of tradition and give precedence to the "public welfare." Ranged behind a powerful dissenting opinion were the Court's conservatives: Justices Sutherland, Butler, Van Devanter and McReynolds. As if to emphasize his personal stand, the Chief Justice wrote the opinion. The drama in the incident was not lost on the spectators who crowded the little court room to hear from the lips of the Justice who has had the highest honor of the Republican Party the words which meant so much to the Democratic President in control of the New Deal.

By applying the same, or similar reasoning, the court might now be expected to sustain virtually all of the major emergency legislation and acts of the Chief Executive taken in the name of the public welfare, but overriding previously valid Constitutional rights. Thus it will be deduced, inevitably, that the court will look kindly upon the various issues likely to come before it testing the validity of the numerous executive orders compelling surrender of gold, suspending the gold clause in government and other bonds, taking command of banks, etcetera, and upon legislation affecting the NRA, the AAA and the other instrumentalities of recovery and reform.

To Mr. Roosevelt the decision brought undisguised encouragement less than a week after he had startled the orthodox element in Congress by appealing to the judicial as well as to the legislative branch to join with him in consolidating the program of the New Deal.

Mr. Roosevelt, it should be known, is



© Harris & Ewing

Chief Justice Hughes

determined to carry through his reformation of the social system on broad lines. In his annual message to Congress, he left no doubt that his emergency moves were no mere temporary steps but parts of a permanent edifice.

The possibility that he would encounter an obstacle in the attitude of the Supreme Court has been considered. In the intimate Presidential circle the idea of reconstituting the Supreme Court to assure its cooperation with the New Deal has been suggested.

Startling as it is, the plan has been executed before in the national history; the size of the court has been repeatedly varied by statute. In the conversation within the Roosevelt circle, a court of fifteen, instead of the present nine, has been mentioned. Senators Hiram Johnson, and Joseph T. Robinson, Donald Richberg, general counsel of the NRA, and Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Sacco-Vanzetti fame, have been suggested as likely choices.

To accomplish such a move, the President would need nothing more than he already has: a majority in both houses of Congress, first to change the statute fixing the size of the court and thereafter to get his nominees confirmed by the Senate.

With Chief Justice Hughes lining up with the liberals on the fundamental issue underlying the NRA, the talk of reconstituting the court for the President's purposes has subsided.

Mr. Hughes, tho enjoying the confidence of the conservative element of the country to a degree surpassed by no associate on the bench, had long since given pause to the liberals who sought to keep hi[illegible] off the bench. More often than not, he has been on the liberal side of a division in the court.

The irony of the present situation is that three of the five "liberals" who gave encouragement to the New Deal last week were selections of President Hoover, leading exponent of the old order which Mr. Roosevelt is renouncing. Mr. Hoover appointed Justices Roberts and Cardozo as well as the Chief Justice. Mr. Coolidge selected a fourth of the five liberals—Justice Stone.

Justice McReynolds, the court's lone wolf, a bachelor who has little social contact with his colleagues, is on the court by appointment of President Wilson, whose Attorney-General he was. He is on the Right. That Mr. Wilson was not primarily concerned with tipping the court's balance one way or the other is suggested by the fact that he also appointed Justice Brandeis, on the extreme left of the court. It is one of the paradoxes of the New Deal that Dean G. Acheson, whom Mr. Roosevelt dropped from the Treasury for his orthodoxy, was a protégé of Justice Brandeis, whose secretary he had been, and also had the active backing of Professor Frankfurter, another pronounced liberal, for the solicitor generalship of this administration.

While the members of the Supreme Court are said to dislike being labeled "liberals" or "conservatives," they are unable to escape it in the present situation. By the alert observers in Washington, they are even rated according to degree of conservatism or liberalism. One such classification begins with Justice Butler, an appointee of President Harding, at the extreme right, and moves toward the Left in this order: Justices Sutherland (Harding appointee), Van Devanter (Taft appointee), McReynolds, Roberts, Hughes, Stone, Cardozo, Brandeis.

The Chief Justice, according to tradition, can not understand why his liberality should be questioned. In the light of his insurance investigation and his fight against race-track gambling as Governor of New York, and his leadership of the Washington Arms Conference, President Hoover appointed him to the court as a balanced liberal.

Just as Senator Borah regrets as one of the biggest mistakes of his Senatorial life the vote he cast against the confirmation of Justice Brandeis, there are a great many liberal-minded men in the Senate to-day who would welcome a chance to reconsider their vote on the confirmation of Mr. Hughes. He has tipped the balance of the court at a vital juncture of the nation's history. It may fall to him to write vital opinions reinterpreting the Constitution in the light of the industrial reformation. Many think he may have an opportunity to rank in history with Marshall and Taney.

DIOGENES.

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France's "Affaire Stavisky" of Many Millions

Apparent Immunity of Gambler, Whose Activities Led to a Cabinet Officer's Resignation, Induced Paris Papers to Suspect "Protection" From High Places

GENERAL resentment at the corruption in high places revealed by the collapse of the Bayonne Municipal Pawnshop through the crooked work of Alexandre Sacha Stavisky stirred up a turmoil of scandal in France such as the country has not known for years. Thousands of Frenchmen lost about 200,000,000 francs [about $12,420,000] invested by them in bonds of the Credit Municipal or City Pawnshop which they had been urged to purchase by Albert Dalimier, then Minister of Commerce. The outbreak of the "Affaire Stavisky" resulted in Mr. Dalimier's resignation as Minister of Colonies from the Chautemps Government, Mr. Dalimier's honesty and good faith were not questioned, it was said, but his mistaken judgment led to such grave consequences that he had become an unbearable handicap to the Government.

Stavisky, leading figure in the pawnshop swindle, shot himself in a locked room in a lonely villa at Chamonix, a snow-covered town in the shadow of Mont Blanc, while police who had come to arrest him were hammering their way through the door. He died in a hospital some hours later. To add to the excitement reports got abroad in Paris that Stavisky really had not committed suicide, but had been shot by the Secret Police in order to protect people higher up alleged to have been implicated with him. A riotous popular demonstration was staged outside the Palais Bourbon as the French Parliament reconvened, and the immense crowd, egged on by Royalist students and "Camelots du Roi" (King's Henchmen) kept shouting "Assassins! Thieves! Staviskys!" for more than two hours while they tried to break through police cordons. More than 150 men and women were arrested.

What infuriated the defrauded investors most, said P. J. Philip in a Paris message to the New York *Times*, was that Stavisky had been known for years as a crook and a gambler. He was twice imprisoned and would have been in jail oftener if it had not been that he had protection. He had been excluded from every gambling house and casino in France for not paying losses, and this informant declared that he had been known not only to the police but to the press and the public for years as a crook.

In 1926 his photograph was printed on the front page of half a dozen Paris newspapers with manacles on his wrists as he was led off by the police from a farewell dinner party he was giving at his country house near Paris before he meant to leave France. But somehow he managed by the simple method of getting his name changed from "Stavisky" to "Alexandre" and through complicity and protection of some sort, to emerge in cosmopolitan circles in Paris.

Only a few of those who had known him as a kind of tout in the gambling dens of Paris recognized him as the former Stavisky, according to Mr. Philip, and photographs of his elegant wife and elegant children also appeared in the press. Mr. Serge Alexandre was a prominent figure, but behind him lurked the shadow of Stavisky with his prison record, his passion for gambling, and this correspondent went on to say:

Wide World

Albert Dalimier

"He had given admirable dinners at the best restaurants. His friends were numerous and highly placed. It is not possible when half the waiters of Paris knew 'Alexandre' was 'Stavisky,' that his guests did not know.

"It would not have been possible for him to get new identity papers, a clean sheet in the police records, an elector's card and sufficient references to undertake a business in Hungarian bonds, the suppression of complaints made nine months ago about the emission of false bonds and a dozen other advantages, if he had not had friends in high places. There is something very rotten in the state of Denmark, and the public wants to know what or who it is."

Meanwhile withdrawal of the parliamentary immunity of Deputy Gaston Bonnaure and the arrest of two prominent Paris editors, Camille Aymard of *La Liberté* and Albert Dubarry of *La Volonté*, were requested by the magistrate investigating the issuing of fraudulent securities of the Bayonne Municipal Pawnshop. Previously jailed at Bayonne for their connection with the scandal were: Gustave Tissier, who was manager of the business, and Joseph Garat, Mayor of the little town and Deputy for the district, who recently celebrated his twenty-fifth year in public service, completing it under charges of theft, forgery, fraud and four allied crimes. An ironic circumstance noted by one Paris correspondent was that last year Mr. Garat as Mayor of Bayonne vetoed a proposal to put central heating in the jail.

Job Increase the World Over

A comparison between the last quarter of 1933 and that of the previous year showed a decline in unemployment in thirteen nations: the United States, Canada, Chile, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Australia, Belgium, Finland, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Denmark and the Irish Free State.

This world-wide improvement in the employment situation was led by the United States, according to a communiqué issued at Geneva by the International Labor Office, in which it was stated that there the "rise in the employment index is very marked—73.5 in October, 1933, as compared with 59.6 in October, 1932."

But the report of the International Labor Office also emphasized the fact that "it is essential to know that even within the same country the figures for two different days are not always comparable owing to legislative and administrative changes, or to the fact that unemployed persons who have exhausted their rights to benefits no longer appear in certain statistics. It may happen that a decrease in published figures does not represent a corresponding decrease in the volume of unemployment."

Guillotining of Van der Lubbe

The secret of the Reichstag fire—one of the world's great mysteries—probably went to the grave with the guillotining of Marinus van der Lubbe, the young Dutch stonemason who persisted until death in refusing to reveal the accomplices it was thought certain he had in his confessed crime. Van der Lubbe was put to death under an *ex post facto* law, a thing repugnant to Anglo-Saxon concepts of justice, it was pointed out by a Berlin correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, who recalled that the crime of which he was convicted on December 23, was made punishable by death only by a law enacted after its perpetration.

It was reported that the news of the execution came as "a painful surprize" to the Netherlands Government, which had sought commutation of the death sentence.

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Europe's Small Nations for The League as It Is

PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S plan for reforming the League of Nations, and particularly the report that he desired some sort of alliance of the great Powers, met the strongest opposition in some of the smaller European countries. They accused him wrathfully of aiming to invest the great Powers with a protectorship over the lesser ones. In Sweden

THE SMALL POWERS AT THE LEAGUE

"How is David to slay the Goliath Mars?"
—*De Groene Amsterdammer*

especially was criticism of the so-called Mussolini project severe. If it were put into effect, declared the *Handels Och Sjöfarts-Tidning*, the chief Gothenburg newspaper, the ideal foundation on which President Wilson built would be "definitely abandoned." The small Powers which entered the League of Nations as it was originally organized, this daily held, have clearly not bound themselves to remain members in an association "built on totally different principles" from those of the original organization.

Further it was flatly asserted "if a refusal from their side to remain in a League remolded in a Fascist spirit carries with it total destruction of the League, this would be preferable to obedience to a Fascist rule involved in a continued membership." The leading labor organ of Stockholm, *Social-demokraten*, said it must be admitted that if Italy put her "threat into action the League would become still further removed from the universal character which was first aimed at." But could it therefore be said that its continued existence would be meaningless, this newspaper asked and at the same time made answer:

"The elimination process, which was started by Japan and Germany, and which will possibly be followed up by Italy, has demonstrated that the Powers under Fascist or military dictatorship have not felt at home with the democratic and peaceful spirit of the League, and therefore have refused to collaborate within its framework. If the League has lost considerably in extensiveness through this elimination, it must, on the other hand, be admitted that it has gained in strength and clearness of purpose. It is becoming more and more a League of democratic Powers: and such a League has certainly its justification and its important tasks in these days."

In Poland it was recalled by the Warsaw correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* that Premier Mussolini brought down on himself the wrath of the Polish press when he formed the Four-Power Pact. His reform ideas about the League have again angered them and the *Kuryer Poranny*, a daily in close touch with the Pilsudski group in the Sejm (Parliament) said that the proposal to restrict the rights of the smaller States in favor of the great Powers was "pure imperialism of the pre-war type." While the League has not been an ideal solvent of every problem, it was argued, the powers that it possesses "are potentially of the utmost value to the world." If a new era of law and order were ever to be realized, it was declared, "it must have a beginning and the League symbolizes that beginning."

Showing the Czecho-Slovakian stand, the Paris correspondent of *The Guardian* reported that the conversations between members of the French Government and Dr. Edouard Benes, the Czecho-Slovak Foreign Minister, could be summarized as follows:

"1. The League must be maintained in its present form, and there must be no fundamental changes in the Covenant which would deprive the League of its democratic character and result in the establishment of a hegemony of the Great Powers.

"2. There must, in the present circumstances, be no territorial treaty revision.

"3. Geneva must remain the center of the disarmament negotiations, and the convention must be concluded at Geneva."

Ernst Roehm–the Mailed Fist of Hitler

Next to Chancellor Hitler the most powerful and important of the Nazi leaders is Captain Ernst Roehm. A man of great ability as an organizer, as Hitler's chief of staff he was the principal builder of the Storm Troops. He has been ranked with Goebbels, chief Nazi propagandist, and Hitler as forming the Hitler Triumvirate. For a just impression of Ernst Roehm in relation to Hitler, according to the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, one would have to think of Napoleon's ablest marshal or rather of a combination of two or three of those marshals. Commanding the famous Nazi Storm Troops, Roehm is a soldier to the tips of his fingers. Militarism is the marrow of his bones. He looks out upon the world from the soldier's standpoint. As a soldier he knows no compromises and makes no concessions to the civilian attitude in government.

Then, this daily went on to relate that Roehm comes from an old Bavarian family of bureaucrats, and was born on the small family estate November 28, 1887. From his earliest years he displayed the physical strength for which even in his middle age he is remarkable. His plump visage, his heavy frame and the hair parted in the middle, on top of a round head, suggest the man of study altho he boasts that he is a man of action.

Roehm's study, all his life, has been that of strategy and of tactics. He is a master of both. The campaigns of Frederick the Great he knows by heart.

European

Captain Ernst Roehm

It is to Roehm more than to any other man that the Nazi movement owes its touches of garrison and camp, its drills and its parades, its etiquette of the martinet, its drum-beats and its salutes. These things are in harmony with his principles, which are cited in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* in his own words:

"The man who defends his fatherland with his life has first claim to conduct the affairs of the nation.

"The victory of the slackers, the deserters and the self-seekers in November, 1918—termed a revolution until now—would necessarily lead me into politics if I were true to my feelings as a soldier.

"Even in my political activities I am, and I remain, a soldier.

"The aim of my political activity is to win for the men who fought at the front the share rightfully theirs in the conduct of the affairs of the State and to secure for the ideals and for the true spirit of the fighting man at the front their due political influence.

This gives the measure of the man, according to Austrian Socialist dailies which pronounced him, in the manner of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, the biggest bully in all Germany after Hitler, Goering and Goebbels.

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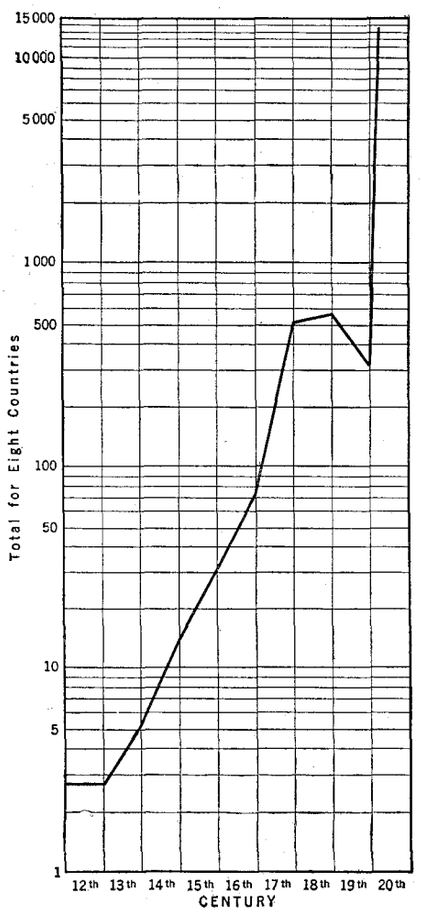
Wars Increase As Man Grows More "Civilized"

Two Scientists, Charting the European Record, Find That the Index Number of Mars Rose From 2.678 in the Twelfth Century to 13,735.98 in the Twentieth

DOES war tend to decline as nations become more civilized? Many philosophers have said so, but now two sociologists of Harvard University have turned the cold and dispassionate eye of science upon the question, and have decided that future wars, fiercer than any ever fought before, apparently can be avoided only by a miracle. Far from declining, wars increase in number and intensity as nations progress, and the worst flare-up since the dawn of history has occurred in our own century.

The scientists are Prof. Pitirim A. Sorokin, chairman of the department of sociology at Harvard, and Nicholas N. Golovin, formerly a Lieutenant-General in the Imperial Russian Army. They have reached their conclusion through a study of all the wars known to have taken place in Europe, ancient Greece and the Western Roman Empire over a period of more than 2,400 years —from 500 B. C. to 1925 A. D. During this period in Greece, Rome, Central Europe, Germany, Italy, France, Great Britain, Spain, the Netherlands and Russia, there occurred 902 wars (not battles).



Graph illustrating the growth of war in Central Europe, England, France, Russia, Netherlands, Spain, Italy, and Germany

Each was studied from five points of view: the duration of the war, the size of the fighting force, the number of casualties, including killed and wounded, the number of countries involved, and the proportion of the combatants to the total population of the belligerent countries.

From these five "variables" a total index number was computed for each war, in order that they might be reasonably expressed in terms of a common denominator. The scientists believe the movement of the phenomena of war as measured by these indices, grouped in twenty-five-year and one-hundred-year periods, give at least an approximate idea whether they have tended to decrease or increase.

What they discovered was that war in general has tended to increase over all Europe, ending in an unprecedented conflagration in the first quarter of the twentieth century.

The Rising Curve

Adding together the index numbers for the wars of Central Europe, England, France, Russia, Netherlands, Spain, Italy and Germany, they learned that the index of European war grew from 2.678 in the twelfth century to 13,735.98 in the first twenty-five years of the twentieth century. The growth by centuries is shown by the series: twelfth century, 2.678; thirteenth century, 5.034; fourteenth century, 14.153; fifteenth century, 31.122; sixteenth century, 73.294; seventeenth century, 519.43; eighteenth century, 567.502; nineteenth century, 318.915, and twentieth century (first quarter), 13,735.98.

The figures show clearly that despite the many glamorous stories of chivalrous conflict that have come down to us, war was comparatively insignificant among man's activities up to the seventeenth century in Europe. Beginning with that century it increased enormously, and did not diminish during the eighteenth century. In the nineteenth century there was a considerable lull in war activities, tho they were still more than one hundred times as great as in the medieval centuries. But in the first part of the present century war reached an absolutely unprecedented height, exceeding in sum total all of the wars fought during preceding centuries in these eight European countries.

What does this mean as to the future of war? In the opinion of Professor Sorokin and General Golovin it refutes completely the theory that war tends to disappear with the progress of civilization. It means also that all the commendable hopes that war will disappear in the near future are based on nothing more substantial than hope and a belief in miracles.

Underwood & Underwood

The twentieth century witnessed the most destructive war in history

The scientists supplemented their general study by a survey of wars in the individual countries, and also a tabulation and study of internal disturbances, such as riots, revolution, anarchy, in the various countries during the same period. They found that the comparative magnitude of war activities shifts from country to country in the course of time. In the twelfth century the first place was occupied by Russia, the second by Austria. In the thirteenth century these places were held respectively by Russia and France; in the fourteenth by England and Russia; in the fifteenth, by Austria and England; in the sixteenth by Austria and Spain; in the seventeenth, by Austria and France; in the eighteenth, by Austria and France; in the nineteenth, by France and Russia, and in the twentieth, by Germany and Russia.

In each individual country the curve of war activity appears neither to increase nor decrease regularly, but rather to oscillate erratically, with long-time ups and downs. In most of the countries the activity or the magnitude of war reached its climax in the period of greatest territorial expansion and greatest military and economic power and cultural influence.

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The Skin Defends the Body Against Disease

Scientific Proof of Its Potency as an Immunizing Agent Wins $1,000 Prize for Dr. Reuben L. Kahn

The skin is the body's first line of defense against disease, not merely as a passive barrier, but as an active immunizing agent. It is ten times as potent as the blood serum in destroying incoming bacteria, and outranks all the other tissues of the body in this respect.

This seems only logical, considering the part that skin must inevitably play in protecting the body. Scientific proof of it presented at the Boston meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science won for Dr. Reuben L. Kahn, director of the clinical laboratories of the University of Michigan Hospital, the Association's $1,000 prize for a notable paper. The significance of Dr. Kahn's work lies in the effect it will have both on the general theory of immunity and on practical methods of producing immunity artificially.

It has long been believed that the "fixed tissues"—the skin, muscles and other relatively stationary parts of immunized animals—were hypersensitive to the invasion of specific bacteria or other foreign substances, but were helpless in combating them. Once germs were settled in these tissues, it was thought they flourished there until the "fluid tissue" or circulating blood brought up its phagocytes or warrior cells, precipitin, agglutinins and other bacteria-destroying substances known as "antibodies."

Dr. Kahn's experiments show that what has been regarded as hypersensitiveness on the part of the fixed tissues actually is an indication of defensive activity. An inflamed condition of the skin, for example, does not mean that the skin is passively being destroyed by incoming bacteria, but that the skin cells are actively at work "anchoring" the germs in a small area, walling them off and destroying them.

Rentschler's Studio

Dr. Reuben L. Kahn

Dr. Kahn has devised an experimental method for measuring accurately the protective properties of the various fixed tissues. While the skin, ten times as potent as the blood serum, is our most useful defensive tissue, the peritoneum, muscle and brain tissues all surpass the blood as defensive agents.

Backward Anesthesia

A discovery made two years ago in a small laboratory at Joplin, Missouri, by a woman chemist, Miss Pearl Moorman, may save thousands of lives annually which are now lost through surgical shock, electrical shock, asphyxia, drowning, and overdoses of anesthetics or alcohol. Miss Moorman found that minute amounts of common hydrochloric acid, injected directly into the veins, produced remarkable results in resuscitating rabbits dying from too much anesthetic.

The applicability of this discovery to wider fields of medicine was quickly recognized by physicians, and is now being studied intensively. The method has been given a name, "palinaesthesia," which means literally "backward anesthesia," and has already saved at least one human life, that of a patient in the Memorial Hospital of Worcester, Massachusetts, who reacted dangerously, as sometimes happens, to an anesthetic.

This first human case was reported upon recently before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, by Dr. Walter V. MacGilvra, of the Harvard Dental School. Working with Dr. Alfred Ellison, Dr. MacGilvra injected hydrochloric acid, and a phenomenal recovery occurred. Within forty-five minutes the patient moved his feet and eyeballs. Repeated examinations showed no harmful results.

Science Snap-shots

Four New Gases

Discovery of four new chemical compounds, all gases at room temperatures, was announced recently by Dr. Harold S. Booth, associate professor of chemistry at Western Reserve University, and head of the chemistry department at Cleveland College.

Two of the gases were discovered by Professor Booth and his assistant, Dr. William Stillwell. They were given the lengthy names of monofluorodichlorosilane and difluoromonochlorosilane. The other two were found by Professor Booth and A. R. Bozarth, and were named difluoromonochlorophosphene and monofluorodichlorophosphene. These complicated-appearing names reveal the composition of the gases, and are simple to a chemist.

"Rejuvenating" Cattle

Prof. Eugen Steinach has replaced his famous surgical operation for rejuvenation by injections of a highly concentrated form of the sex hormone, progynon, in combating sterility among cattle in Switzerland. The condition is of comparatively frequent occurrence in the highly bred Swiss cattle.

The reports of Professor Steinach's latest work recall that Gertrude Atherton wrote a novel about rejuvenation of women, and called it Black Oxen, it is pointed out by *Science Service*. She probably did not anticipate the curious twist which scientists have now given her book and its title by performing rejuvenation operations to cure sterility in Swiss cows which, if not black oxen, are at least their near relatives.

Trees That Grow in Ice

Roots of *Betula odorata*, the tree which grows farthest into the arctic in the northern parts of Lapland, can conduct water in the form of sap actively through at least half a yard of hard-frozen soil, even when the temperature is well below the freezing point. This remarkable property was discovered by Nicholas Polunin, of the Department of Botany, Oxford University, England, and reported in the scientific journal *Nature* (London).

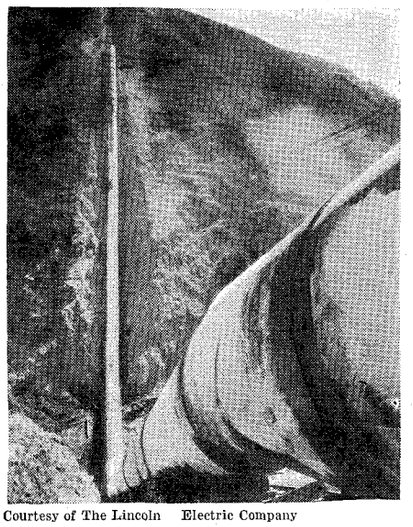
This Pipe-line Climbs Canyons

Conquering canyons and straddling mountains, a four and one-half mile arc welded pipe-line will soon join Bouquet Canyon Reservoir with the Owens Valley Aqueduct, near Saugus, California. The line will form part of the gigantic system of the Department of the Water and Power, City of Los Angeles.

The new pipe-line is said to be the largest in the west. It varies in diameter from seven feet and ten inches to six feet and eight inches, depending upon the pressure. The larger diameter is used where the pressure is greatest.

Since the country traversed by the line is extremely rough with many steep grades, the pressure varies widely. At the bottom of one of the canyons crossed the pressure will reach 400 pounds per square inch.

An idea of the size of this pipe is gained



Courtesy of The Lincoln Electric Company

when one learns that it takes 450 pounds of metal to weld each joint. It takes a welder thirty-two hours to weld the outside of each joint and twenty-four hours for the inside.

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Is Traditional Christianity Losing Its Grip?

With the Younger Generation "Almost Completely on Its Own," and the Old Values Eclipsed, the Churches Are Faced With the New Problems of a New World

WHEN the World War ended and man was faced with the insecurity of his earthly temple, he turned again to higher authority for guidance and comfort and the stability he had been unable to find in his own resources. One may recall, however, that, in many instances, it was a turning to authority conjured up out of despair. There was need for immediate reassurance, which the Church, apparently, was not able to give. People interviewed the ghosts of their ancestors, of their sons and their friends, seeking cheer from the other world, trying to learn at first-hand whether there actually was a harbor of refuge from the tribulation they had brought on themselves. Spiritualism, ghost-writing, the ouija board had their day. They have gone the way of the pagan gods and left less behind. There was no truth in them. Magicians who made no pretense of holding communication with the departed could turn the same tricks as those who went into trances and called up the other shore. The bubble of the new inspiration burst, and man turned again to God and His covenant.

Chidnoff Studio

Dr. Norman Woelfel

© Pirie MacDonald

Dr. Charles Stelzle

But something, it appears, had gone out of the old inspiration, too. Organized Christianity, in the view of some, seemed inadequate to give understanding and consolation to one trying to readjust himself to the new problems of a new world. The Church was confused. Church membership and church attendance became less, at least in the Protestant division.

Among those who descry the apparently receding power and glory of traditional Christianity is Dr. Norman Woelfel, one of the younger doctors of philosophy of Columbia University, whose youth may, perhaps, color his views of the civilization which he heard crash about his ears in 1914. He was nineteen then. But he is not a pessimist. Coming upon a new scene in which the old values had apparently been lost, he sees signs of a hastening decay, from which, however, a new Golden Age of discovery and achievement will grow. The cleavage with the past will not be definite. The new age may draw from the old to suit its needs. But the achievement will be new.

"It is fairly clear," writes Dr. Woelfel in "Molders of the American Mind" (Columbia University Press), "that the vast majority of personal readjustments that are being continually made to-day are without benefit of clergy. Social welfare agencies, domestic relations courts, public clinics, teachers, practising physicians, psychiatrists, lay personal advisers, the increased intellectual resources of individuals themselves (not to mention the psychological racketeers that ply their trade so profitably on a basis of partial insight and pseudo-science), all effectively supplement, or entirely replace, the work of organized religion. And there is no questioning the fact that government in its local, State and Federal activities is increasingly, by means of various related agencies, bringing the fruits of a rapidly developing social science to bear on the problems which, without any stretch of meaning, can be called spiritual."

It is "the shortsightedness and stubbornness" of the leaders which Dr. Woelfel holds responsible for making the Christian tradition "almost completely irrelevant to-day." The younger generation, he says, is almost completely on its own, "and the last thing that would interest modern youth is the salvaging of the Christian tradition. The environmental controls which technologists have achieved and the operations by means of which workers earn their livelihood need no aid or sanction from God nor any blessing from the Church. Human power is everywhere manifest and when its anarchic management creates a national calamity, like the present economic depression, the Church, if one may judge by newspaper reports of sermons, does little more than capitalize on human misery by referring to the increasing godlessness of the populace. . . . The simple but irrelevant panaceas which issue from the pulpit fall consequently upon minds far too sophisticated to be coralled within ecclesiastical sanctions. The common man, altho far from understanding his own soul, has been able to build independently a set of convictions and an outlook which for the most part gets him by."

However, Dr. Woelfel concedes that man is as fundamentally spiritual as ever he was, and, in speculating on what will happen to the churches and the church organizations engaged in salvaging operations, he wonders whether the sincere and noble efforts of many Christians to promote broader social welfare and ennobled conceptions of the individual life will continue to operate "when religion ceases to be coterminous in America with Christian preconceptions and with the churches." If there is a happy harmonization of all such efforts with the efforts of other agencies engaged in diffusing the cultural, artistic and esthetic attainments of man, "the fate of the Christian tradition," believes this young philosopher, "will be a happy one and all its great and lasting contributions to the spirit of man will be saved as a chastening influence upon the cultural development of the future."

Some confirmation of Dr. Woelfel's observations is found in a survey by Dr. Charles Stelzle, well-known authority on church affairs. Selecting the Presbyterian Church for the purpose of illustration, because it is a "typical American organization in its government and membership," Dr. Stelzle asserts that contrary to the popular belief the present crisis seems to have reduced rather than increased church membership. One-third of the Presbyterian churches in the United States, he finds, did not receive a new convert last year, and half the remainder own fewer than five each. The entire membership suffered a net loss of 41,000, with a decline of 23,600 in the number of Sunday School pupils and teachers. A similar decline, says this authority, will be found in most of the major denominations.

From the year 1800 to 1900 membership in the Protestant churches increased from seven in 100 of population to twenty-four in 100, but during the last generation, he says, the Church has scarcely kept pace with the increase in population. The Church leaders who had hoped for a clearly defined upward trend in Church membership in the depression period, as has generally been the case in other major crises, are "bewildered and confused because history has failed to repeat itself."

Which leads the Boston *Herald* to ask whether the Church counts for as much as it did a half-century ago. "If 'man is incurably religious,' as Sabatier said, the Church always will survive in some form," believes *The Herald*. "But great changes in the expression of religion may be required in the next generation or so. The churches must consider ways to capture the enthusiasm, idealism and devotion represented by many extra-church movements."

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Child Labor Amendment Ratified by Twenty States

SIXTEEN to go, and then American children who have been exploited in mill, factory, field, and sweat-shop will come under the protection of the Twenty-second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. For hundreds of thousands of little toilers that amendment will be a bill of rights.

At this writing the Child Labor Amendment has been ratified by twenty States, two more than half the number necessary for adoption. Five States—Iowa, West Virginia, Minnesota, Maine and Pennsylvania

Acme

THE TWENTIETH RATIFICATION

Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, in St. Luke's Hospital, New York, approving the Pennsylvania Legislature's ratification of the Child Labor Amendment

—ratified during December. The others are Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, California, Montana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon and Washington. "This renewal of interest," said Courtenay Dinwiddie, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, "is largely attributable to the NRA. Through the industrial codes, child labor has been prohibited in the major industries, and the States are anxious to insure the permanence of these standards on a national basis."

But it is a long, uphill fight. Repeal of prohibition took only eight and a half months after submission of the repeal amendment. But more than eight and a half years have elapsed since the proposed Child Labor Amendment was submitted to the States for ratification. Up to last January only six States had approved it, and twenty-four had rejected it. Maine, one of the first to vote against ratification, reconsidered and voted for adoption, the nineteenth to do so. The proposed amendment has, however, no time limit for ratification, and a battle lost in one legislative session may be renewed in the next.

Restrictions on the exploitation of children have been tightened up in many States by legislation and by the operation of more than 100 codes forbidding the labor of children under sixteen. However, the ban established under the National Recovery Act is only for a two-year period, and, unless the amendment receives the necessary ratification before the end of that time, we may see children again trimming shirts at three cents a dozen.

All sorts of objections have been conjured up against the proposed amendment. Among its chief opponents is Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who, in a long letter to the New York *Times*, contends that it "is precisely the wrong way with which to deal with the problem to which it refers. Moreover," he goes on, "it would again attack our government at its foundation by once more enormously extending the Federal police power to the invasion and destruction of the historic rights of our States and local governments as well as those of the family. Child labor is disappearing with great rapidity through action by the several States and through the education of public opinion." And if the amendment is finally adopted, maintains Dr. Butler, "Congress might send Federal agents and inspectors into every home, every school and every church in the land to see what any one under eighteen years of age was doing and whether he was doing anything which the Congress, under authority of the amendment, had either limited, regulated or prohibited."

So, too, *America*, a Catholic weekly published in New York, fears that if the amendment is adopted, Congress will reach out for more control over the child. "Under its liberal grants of power," says *America*, "the old Smith-Towner Federal control of education, first proposed in 1918, can readily be authorized."

These contentions are denied by Alfred Baker Lewis, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in a letter to *The Times*. "The amendment," he writes, "gives Congress power only over the labor of children for hire, and nothing else. It would not give Congress power to send inspectors any place except where work for hire was being carried on, and therefore Congress would have absolutely no power to send inspectors into families, schools or churches any more than it has now."

It is objected also that the amendment had its origin in Moscow, that it is an attack on education, that it is an interference with States' rights, and that father will have no one to milk the cow and mother no one to help her at the kitchen sink. But the proposed amendment merely provides that "the Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the work of persons under eighteen years of age," which means that Congress will have the power to regulate the labor of children of school age by closing interstate channels of trade to all products on which children have worked in violation of such legislation as Congress shall enact.

And if Johnny tells his dad that the Constitution forbids him to milk the cow, or sister Sue says that she may not legally wash and wipe the dishes, they will make the biggest mistakes of their young careers. Both dad and mother may fall back on an ancient vested right, and, failing moral suasion, exercise their authority with a hickory switch or a leather slipper.

There is nothing in the proposed amendment against that.

A Spiritual Budget

A trumpet call for "spiritual advance" has been sounded by the Federal Council of Churches. It comes not from the valley of depression, but from the hillsides of recovery. The trumpeteers rejoice that "great social ideals of Christianity are being woven into the fabric of our national life." They have read in the address of the President to the recent meeting of the Federal Council that "the churches are the greatest influence in this world of ours to overcome the present tendency toward greed."

So they will advance with him to the heights.

The call comes from an informal conference of the heads of thirty Protestant denominations, twenty-nine of which are American. The other is Canadian. The churches they represent have an aggregate membership of 27,000,000. Some of the signers represent communions which are not members of the Council, but kin in hope and spirit.

The emphasis upon a renewed spiritual life for the individual, it is insisted, "must lead us straight out into the great social issues of our day, not away from them, and make us think of them in spiritual terms." Cooperation is regarded as a clear summons. "For cooperation is of the very essence of the Christian way of life. If our churches, committed to the ideal of brotherly cooperation and fellowship by the Gospel they proclaim, do not cooperate effectively, it is vain for them to preach that commercial and industrial organization should do so."

Here is both promise and benediction. The Church has made up its spiritual budget.

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Plays and Personalities of 1933

With Dramatic Critics Busy Selecting the "Best" Among Productions and Players, New and Old Stars and Dramatists Are Mentioned as Outstanding in the Theater

NOW that a year has ended it becomes stock-taking time with those that appraise the theater. The vogue seems to be to find ten among the plays and the players thereof better than all others. The danger in such an undertaking is the fallibility of personal choice, not to mention the ire that is raised in others when their favorites go unmentioned.

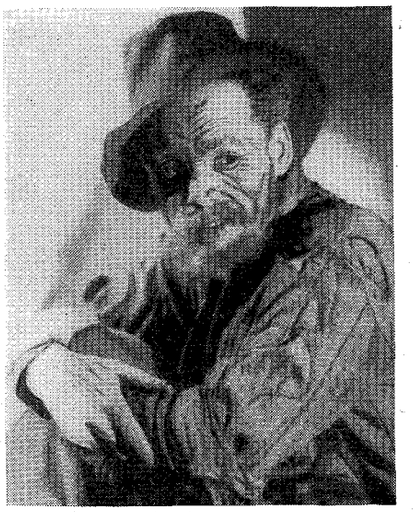
Robert Garland of the New York *World-Telegram* takes courage in both hands and produces a list of ten best plays and ten best performances. The plays seem to come off better than the performances so far as arousing protest is likely to go. "Men in White," the hospital play, by Sidney Kingsley, leads off, and few will contest its right to a place among the ten; but when it is preferred to O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness!" the devotees of America's first dramatist will probably not concur. However, without George M. Cohan playing the indulgent father, perhaps "Ah, Wilderness!" would not seem so good a play as "The Green Bay Tree," by Mordaunt Shairp, which achieves only a fifth place in Mr. Garland's roll.

But in the theater popularity does not always spell merit. If it did, "American Dream," by George O'Neill, a Theater Guild production, would not stand third. That play of American life that sprawled over three generations, which was not long lived, gives Mr. Garland his third place for a "best performance" in Douglass Montgomery's portrayal of *Daniel Pingre*. Yet nowhere in the list is Maxwell Anderson's "Queen Mary of Scotland," now filling the Guild Theater, which in others' view furnishes both a best play, and also a best performance at the hands of Helen Hayes.

KATHARINE HEPBURN
In "The Lake"

Going down the list we encounter No. 4, "As Thousands Cheer," by Moss Hart and Irving Berlin, not a play, but a revue. No one fortunate enough to crash the box-office of that extravaganza will disagree with Mr. Garland that "it stands for intelligence, satire, and a disarming sense of die-and-let-die." With a bit of a gratuitous hint to the Pulitzer Prize committee, Mr. Garland offers this in case that body is torn between the choice of "Men in White" and "Ah, Wilderness!"

After "Design for Living," No. 6, by Noel Coward, "The Pursuit of Happiness," No. 7, by Lawrence Langner, and "Sailor, Beware," by Kenyon Nicholson and Charles Robinson—"as free and easy a gob on shore"—the tail-enders are "Pigeons and People," by George M. Cohan, and "One Sunday Afternoon," by James Hagen.



White Studio

HENRY HULL
As Jeeter Lester in "Tobacco Road"

There was, obviously, no chance of "Tobacco Road," by Erskine Caldwell coming into the first list, but the play gives Henry Hull the foremost prize for best performance. Here is almost the year's anomaly in the theater. Mr. Hull, a serviceable actor of many parts, mostly of the young, elegant, waster type, suddenly transforms into the elderly, lazy, sodden figure of a poor white in the Georgia back country. "If in my many adventures into the theater I have ever seen a completer impersonation," commented Percy Hammond (New York *Herald Tribune*), "I have forgotten it." Let that go for Mr. Hull's triumph, for there are none to gainsay it, especially since it recognizes that rather rare phenomenon of the actor's art—a complete subordination of the actor's personality. Let innocent playgoers be warned that Mr. Caldwell's piece is no tale of pretty Southern chivalry akin to Owen Davis's "Jezebel." *Jeeter Lester's* family are as bad a lot and as unpleasant as he himself. Mr. Caldwell justifies his right to put these people on the stage on the score of truth. And, tho he doesn't mention names, he was recently quoted as saying, with a possible glance at some of O'Neill's people, that "New England poor whites are immoral, while Southern poor whites are unmoral."

With Katharine Cornell triumphantly touring "the sticks," and finding a willing audience in Seattle waiting five hours for her belated train, there are only three ladies in Mr. Garland's list of eminent performers, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Lillian Gish and Fay Bainter. Their plays' sojourns were all short.

Perhaps Katharine Hepburn arrived so late in the season's theater that her turn is reserved for an end-of-season appraisal. Her screen popularity lifted her to the rank of Garbo and Dietrich in casual comment, but as money is said to talk, a poll of 12,000 exhibitors, furnished by Al Sherman for *The Morning Telegraph* (New York), fails to show any of the three ladies in a list of ten "biggest money-making stars of the year."

In her stage play, "The Lake," by the English Dorothy Massingham and Murray MacDonald, Miss Hepburn plays a neurotic girl at odds with life. The play does not seem destined for any list so short as ten; while as to Miss Hepburn, personality counts so high as to blind some reviewers to her qualities as an actress. She will not profit so much from Whitney Bolton's hysterical praise in *The Morning Telegraph* as from Richard Lockridge's sage and friendly advice in *The Sun*.

If Mr. Garland's future lists of personalities needs more women, Mr. Hammond supplies a third recruit from Hollywood—Miriam Hopkins, linking with Helen Hayes and Miss Hepburn:

"Miss Hopkins, not long ago a jittery ingenue, has arrived from her experiences in the drama of the Pacific coast, a full-fledged combination of Réjane, Minnie Maddern Fiske, Duse, the divine Sarah, and Miss Mary Anderson." Besides, another name is imminent, tho it comes across the water—the Austrian, Elizabeth Bergner. In London they are calling her "another Duse." There have been many.

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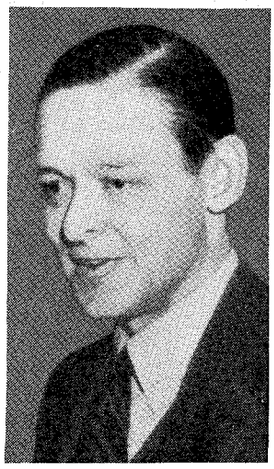
Last Year in American Letters

THE literary year just passed has engaged the attention of Arthur Bernon Tourtellot in the Boston *Transcript.* If not a Bostonian, he yet savors of Boston in being less concerned with the numerical aspect of the production of books than with the present status of certain literary ideas.

While the world of politics is full of revolutionary ideas, this writer finds nothing of revolutionary importance in the world of literature. Important figures, however, come in for consideration. The death of Professor Irving Babbitt in 1933, draws attention to the cause he championed so long. Leader in the rebirth of Humanism, he found an ally in Paul Elmer More, and for a time saw Humanism a topic of tea-time debate, of Carnegie Hall meetings, and almost an incitement for organized crusades. But the efforts of the few leaders and their allies "never met with any worthy challenge from their enemies, for the simple reason that there was among these last none who could meet the outpourings of philosophy on the part of the Humanists." So Humanism stands to-day where it stood ten years ago, with no prospect of standing any higher ten years from now.



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T. S. ELIOT

Poet and lecturer

Here is Mr. Tourtellot's summary of Professor Babbitt's influence:

"He did more than any other man of our times to keep (or restore) scholarship in literary criticism, he did much to raise the standards of teaching comparative literature in American universities, and finally by his insistence that the new order is hopelessly wrong, he called attention to certain benefits of the old order, which might well be emulated and blended with the proven merits of the new to the ultimate good of mankind."

The next dealt with is the poet, T. S. Eliot, who spent six months of last year as the Charles Eliot Norton lecturer on poetry at Harvard. As the newspapers found him, "he wore a Norfolk jacket, smoked a certain brand of cigarettes, drank tea with students in his rooms at Eliot House, and declined to say who was the greatest among America's living poets." Further details furnished by this writer are that Mr. Eliot "read essays before large audiences, consisting of Harvard and Radcliffe students, faculty members, and elderly Cambridge matrons, who sent him boxes of breakfast food, with the request that he speak louder." The net result of Mr. Eliot's stay is estimated to be a number of disciples, chiefly among younger people who have rallied "to what he chooses to call classicism."

A long cry is noted from Eliot to Granville Hicks and his book, "An Interpretation of American Literature Since the Civil War." The author of this treatise is criticized for using the economic standards of to-day while engaging in a critical study of literature. Any economic standards used in criticism of literature of fifty years ago is called "nonsense." As an example of Mr. Hicks's dicta the writer selects this: "Emerson and Hawthorne are no better than they should be, both having disregarded 'the class struggle.'"

Some critics, it is pointed out, regarded Sinclair Lewis's "Ann Vickers" significant of the death of the realistic novel; Mr. Tourtellot regards it merely as "the death of Sinclair Lewis, who has been dying slowly ever since 'Babbitt.'" Lest this should seem to be disposing too summarily of a much read writer his critic has allowed him the status of a satirist:

Our Two Satirists

"Of satire, a not unimportant branch of literature, Lewis is a master, and had America only realized this, the erstwhile debate concerning the discretion of the Nobel judges in awarding him the prize in letters would not have been occasioned. It is regrettable both that the reign of glory of the first American to be thus honored should be so short, and that his later work should be inferior. But the fact is that he reached the height of his ability in 'Babbitt' and that, having a living to make, he could do nothing other than repeat himself, not very gloriously, in all his later books. And Rotarians, State universities, Methodist churches and Main Streets will have to put up with it until Mr. Lewis considers himself sufficiently endowed financially to go into retirement. The unfortunate thing is that too much repetition might easily destroy the value of Lewis's earlier and best work, which was, and is, a great boon to American literature."

Comparing Lewis as a satirist with H. L. Mencken, there is less animus shown for the latter:

"In his satirical novels, Lewis gave vent to a contempt for all that is ignoble in the American philistine: he is, of course, conscious that there is a happier side to middle-class Americans, but that is beside the point—their stupidity and hypocrisy is unpardonable. Lewis knows his satire is bitter and does not apologize. Mencken, I believe, is actually pained by the follies of those he mocks. His pity for those poor fools, idiots, or morons is quite as deep as that of Voltaire for the eighteenth century Frenchmen.

"As Voltaire would, he tries to save them from their own delusions through satirizing them unmercifully. But Mencken is far more pessimistic than Voltaire was even in old age, and he probably does not entertain much hope that his fools, idiots and morons will ever be anything more. But Mencken is not through, and his proposed 'Advice to Young Men' might prove effective."

Romance is seen to have "fared rather well during the past year at no great cost to naturalism":

"It isn't the old romance, a retreat from reality to illusion, but romance which is a tempered harmony of tragedy and humor with touches of realism. 'Anthony Adverse' is clearly a book of this nature: the sequence of events is just within the confines of possibility, but the individual occurrences are easily within the limits of probability.

"Hervey Allen has given his story a poetic finish, which makes it by far the most distinguished work of its kind. It is possible that the book heralds a period of rich and meaty romances, which will be a credit to our literature.

"Finally, during the course of the past year many new and some hitherto unknown writers have been brought to the attention of the literary world, the quality of whose work indicates that merit will not be wanting in the literature of the future."

Dickens's Family Letters

Some hundred letters of Charles Dickens, dealing with his domestic relations, were placed in the British Museum by his daughter, Mrs. Perung Perugini. It was stipulated that they should be reserved during the lifetime of his children. His son, Sir Henry Dickens, died December 21, thus removing the ban on the publicity of the letters.

The Museum trustees are charged with exercising their discretion as to further reservation. The public may some time know of their contents.

Wagner's Exiled Grandson

Among the German refugees in Paris is Dr. Franz W. Beidler, grandson of Richard Wagner. His wife is Jewish. He is reported as saying that he couldn't change his opinions "to fit in with Hitler's."

The Nazis took no legal or violent action against him, but merely eliminated his post of historical and statistical research in music. He further resented the fact that the Government should publish that Richard Wagner was its spiritual forerunner.

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New Arc Lamp May Antiquate Headlights

Road Illumination, Now in Experimental Stage, Reveals All Details Without Glare and in Such Way as to Be Better Suited to Human Eye Than Sunlight

By Edward M. Plummer

A section of the new highway at Port Jervis, New York, where sodium highway illumination is now receiving its first tests under commercial conditions

HEADLIGHTS on automobiles may soon become as little used as the crank, and cars may pass as swiftly and safely over the midnight highway as tho it were noon of a cloudless day.

The device which, it is hoped, will accomplish this result is the sodium arc lamp.

Electrical engineers have proved its value during the past eight months on a half-mile stretch of the Ballston Road near Schenectady, New York. It is now receiving a try-out under commercial conditions for the first time on the new Sky Drive highway at Port Jervis, New York.

The new lamp gives a soft, yellow light free from glare and of such a nature that it is used by the eye more than three times as effectively than is the radiation from an incandescent lamp, and twice as effectively as in the case of sunlight.

Since the installation of the new lights on the Ballston Road there has not been a single accident, and drivers have reported that not only were their headlights unnecessary, but also that they could drive at high speeds with a feeling of confidence.

Details Are Clear

The development of the sodium arc lamp has taken place simultaneously in the United States, England, Germany, Holland and France. In its present stage it provides a more nearly pure monochromatic, or single color, illumination than any other lamp yet devised. The light is of such a nature that all details seem to be clearly defined in much the same way as is the case when certain types of yellow-green goggles are used in strong sunlight.

The sodium lamp derives light from the passage of an electrical current through a vapor of sodium rather than from a heated wire. In one of its present forms it consists of a cathode, or negative electrode, and two anodes, or positive electrodes, enclosed in an evacuated bulb with a carefully measured quantity of pure sodium and a small quantity of neon gas.

When the cathode is heated to redness by a low-voltage exciting current and a potential is applied between anode and cathode, the lamp glows brilliantly—first red, as the neon gas carries the arc, then turning gradually to golden yellow as the sodium becomes vaporized. When stabilized, the light falls close to that portion of the spectrum which, in the words of the scientists, provides the greatest visual acuity—the most usable light.

The efficiencies of the lamps range from 45 to 50 lumens per watt, or about 1/5 of a watt per candle-power, as compared to 15 to 18 lumens per watt, or about one-half watt per candle-power, for similar sizes of incandescent lamps.

The lamps designed for highway lighting give approximately 4,000 lumens output and are expected to give at least 1,000 hours' life. This is approximately the same life as that of an incandescent lamp when used in street lighting. The power consumption averages 82 watts, including heating and cathodes, and the units can be installed without any change in the wiring of existing highway-lighting systems.

In the Ballston Road installation a photo-electric controller automatically starts the lights in the evening or when the daylight intensity drops enough to make artificial lighting desirable. After a five-minute heating period, a definite time relay applies the direct current. The sodium tubes reach full brilliancy in about 30 minutes. The light is stable and free from flickering.

L. J. Buttolph, of the engineering department of the General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., explains the reason for the higher efficiencies of the sodium lamps thus:

"The simple lens of the eye focuses sharply on the retina only the dominant hue of the light it receives, and in the case of approximately white light, the yellow-green part to which it is most sensitive. Red light is focused back of, and on the retina, outside of the yellow-green, while blue light is focused in front of, and on the retina, inside the yellow-green.

"These chromatic aberrations may be corrected in the case of a camera by so designing the lens as to focus sharply the light of any two wave-lengths which are, practically, about 486 and 656 millimicrons, or by using a monochromatic light. Obviously, the latter is the only possibility in the case of the eye and it is no exaggeration to say that a monochromatic light does for the eye what the achromatic lens has done for the camera."

In other words, virtually all of the light from the sodium arc is used by the human eye for seeing, while much of the sun's light and of light from an incandescent lamp is of no use to the human eye.

Heightens Visibility

The new light, in addition to making night driving easier on the eyes, has a tendency also to heighten the visibility of red traffic signals, and is itself useful for traffic-signal installation where neon signs obscure the present red warnings.

Installations of the sodium arc have also been made in physical, chemical and optical laboratories where its monochromatic illumination is of great value. In this work it provides a broad light source of constant intensity and a much higher intrinsic brilliancy than is ordinarily obtained from sodium flames or flares. It can be used for an indefinite length of time without adjustment or variation in its output.

The sodium lamp has already proved itself particularly valuable in laboratories doing polariscopic work, notably in sugar refineries, and in plants manufacturing optical instruments.

It has also been used in architectural floodlighting and in the illumination of ornamental lanterns topping sky-scrapers, and in Europe for industrial lighting. Its color at present precludes its use for home illumination except as a means of decoration.

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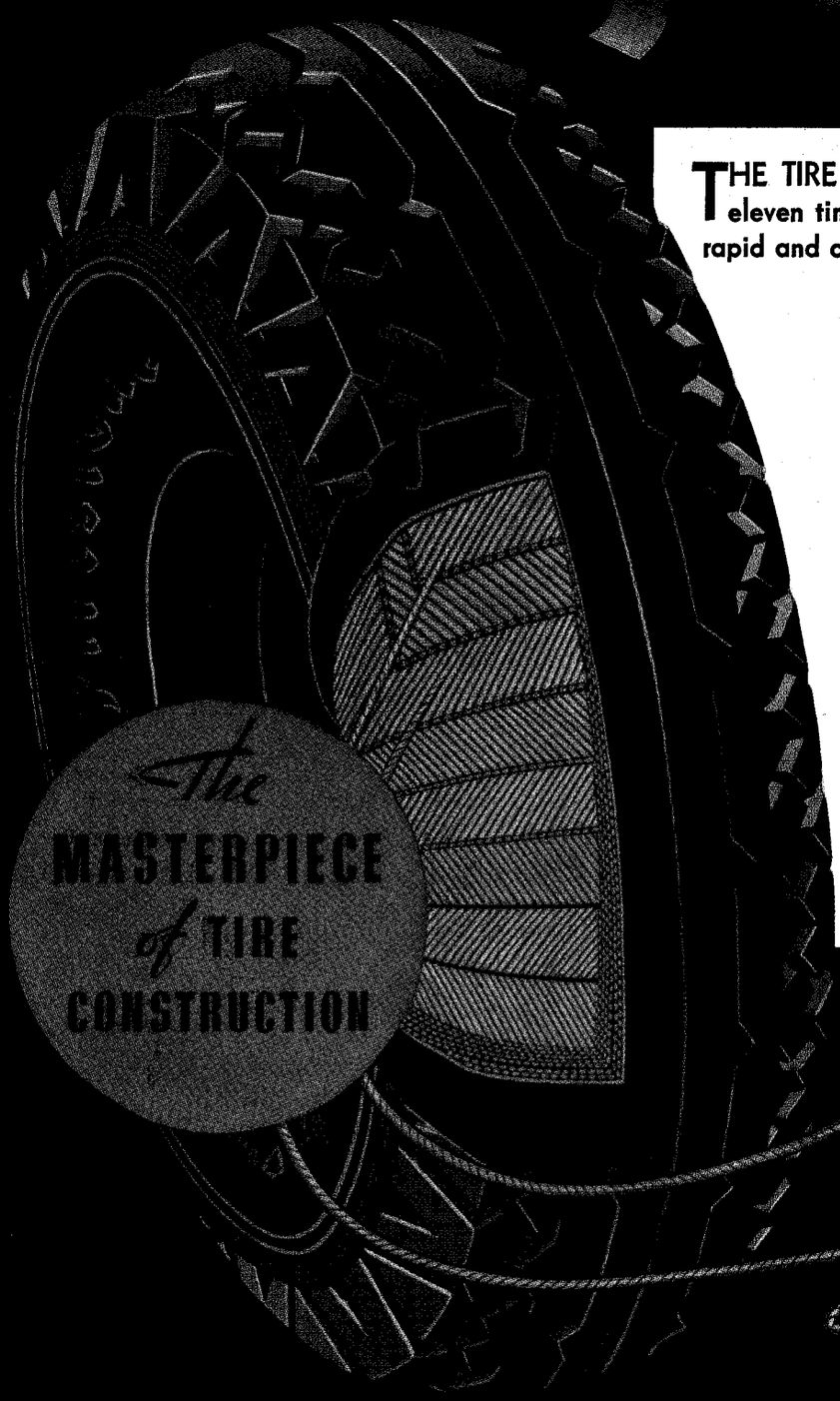
Banish THE with Gum



THE TIRE on your car flexes 688 times per mile, or eleven times every second at 60 miles an hour. Such rapid and continuous flexing of the cotton fibers within the cords (making up the body of the tire) produces friction which generates heat—the greatest enemy of tire life.

Firestone engineers and chemists found the way to counteract this heat-producing action. They developed the Firestone patented process of Gum-Dipping by which the Firestone *high stretch* cotton cords are soaked in pure liquid rubber, saturating and coating every cotton fiber *inside* every cord. Gum-Dipping safety-locks the cotton fibers with rubber and welds the *high stretch* cords and plies into one cohesive unit of greater strength.

Leading race drivers depend on this safety-locking construction for their protection against blowouts. For fourteen consecutive

Gum-Dipped High Stretch

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EAR OF BLOWOUTS

High Speed Tires

years every winner in the Indianapolis 500-Mile Race has equipped his car with Firestone Tires.

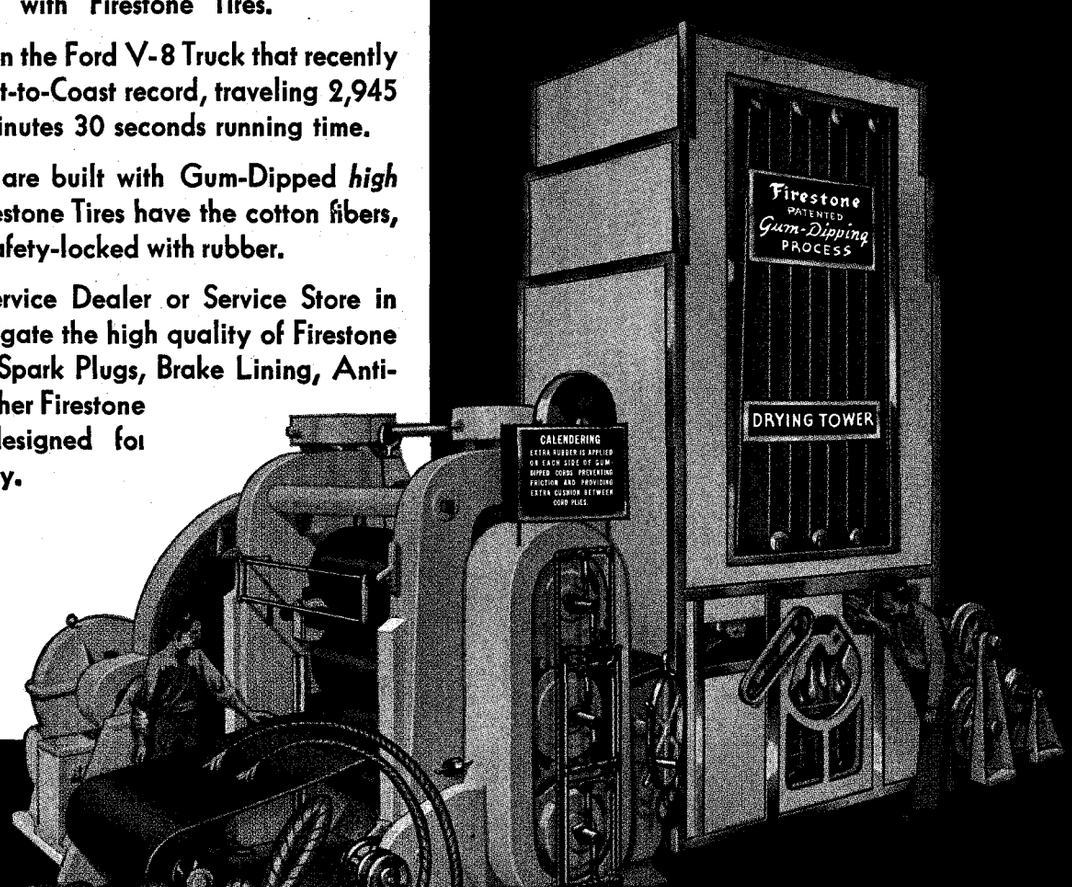
Firestone Tires were on the Ford V-8 Truck that recently established a new Coast-to-Coast record, traveling 2,945 miles in 67 hours 45 minutes 30 seconds running time.

Only Firestone Tires are built with Gum-Dipped *high stretch* cords. *Only* Firestone Tires have the cotton fibers, cords, plies and body safety-locked with rubber.

See the Firestone Service Dealer or Service Store in your community. Investigate the high quality of Firestone Tires, Tubes, Batteries, Spark Plugs, Brake Lining, Anti-Freeze and the many other Firestone motoring necessities designed for your comfort and safety.

●

Listen to the
Voice of Firestone
Every Monday Night
Over N.B.C.—WEAF
Nation-wide Network



Gum-Dipped Cords

GUM-DIPPING

The Firestone patented Gum-Dipping process by which eight extra pounds of rubber are added to every 100 pounds of cord was demonstrated to more than ten million people who went through the Firestone Factory and Exhibition Building at "A Century of Progress" last summer.

Firestone has again accepted the invitation of "A Century of Progress" to represent the Rubber Industry at the World's Fair in 1934—and we extend to you a cordial invitation to see at that time the Gum-Dipping process and how Firestone Tires are made.

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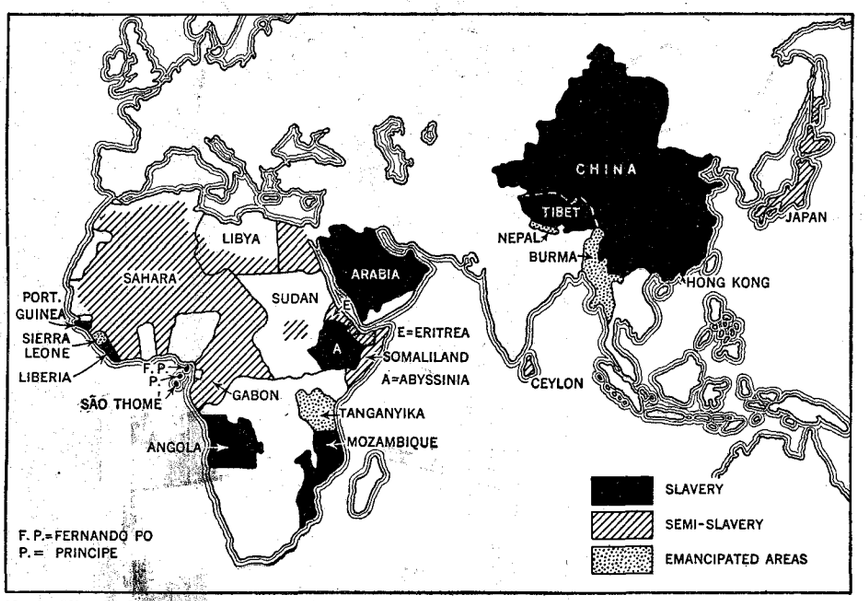
Slavery Is Still Among Mankind's Major Evils

Even in the Twentieth Century the Number of Slaves in the World Exceeds 5,000,000 Greater Than the Combined Numbers Set Free by Lincoln and Wilberforce

By P. W. Wilson

GREAT BRITAIN is celebrating the centenary of the great occasion in 1833 when her Parliament decided that never again must there be a slave held in bondage under the Union Jack. Honor has been paid to the memory of William Wilberforce, whose name will ever be associated with the great emancipation.

People gaze in wonder at the cruel shackles and the whips with which he impressed a slow-moving House of Commons. Especially interesting is his model of a ship, showing how the slaves were packed in the hold on their voyage across the Atlantic.



Map by Oliver W. Wilson

Before the trade was stopped, as many as 300,000 made that terrible pilgrimage in a single year, and it is computed that during the whole period of the traffic, 9,000,000 Africans were thus transported, many of them to perish in transit.

The tendency of the strong to exploit the weak is perennial. And after all these years of abolition, the world is awakening to the fact that slavery is still among the major evils affecting mankind. The League of Nations stands pledged against the system, and every year a report is issued.

A hundred years ago, Britain liberated 700,000 slaves, paying £20,000,000 or $100,000,000 to the West Indian owners—that is, $140 per head of the "property." In 1862, Lincoln's proclamation transformed 4,000,000 slaves into citizens. And in Latin America, the Dutch and French Empires, and elsewhere, there have been other emancipations.

Yet the number of slaves still exceeds 5,000,000. It is greater than the combined numbers set free by Lincoln and Wilberforce. In this twentieth century, the slaves held as chattels are as many as the soldiers enrolled as conscripts.

The white man has his faults. But, generally speaking, it is not he who to-day perpetuates this age-long custom. The main trouble is that Africans and Asiatics will not cease from enslaving one another. The well-advertised progress of women is by no means universal. There are still multitudes of women who, despite all missionary and educational effort, may be lent for money or handed over in satisfaction of a debt.

Abyssinia, tho a member of the League, clings to the custom of slavery. Two million of her people are subjected to this status.

Nor is the custom merely domestic. The ravages of the trade in flesh and blood spread far beyond the Abyssinian frontiers. Villages, even in British territory, are raided. Captives are secured by chains or forks on the neck, and are driven with merciless whip to markets where the survivors are sold.

In the endeavor to stop the shipment of slaves, Britain has spent £50,000,000 on patrolling the seas. Despite this blockade, slaves are smuggled into Arabia and are distributed somehow along the north coast of Africa.

The name Liberia celebrates freedom. Here is a republic in which the United States has taken a special interest. It was founded by American Negroes, and slavery was to be forever unthinkable.

In Liberia there have been two widely condemned abuses. First, the tribes have been permitted to hold slaves to the number—it is estimated—of 500,000. Secondly, the authorities have maltreated the tribes. An official report by the Liberian Government itself reads:

"A few women and children may have been shot by accident, but evidence showed that the majority were burned to death in huts, it being found dangerous for the soldiers to search these huts to ascertain that they were empty before setting them on fire."

The Liberian Government has not been content to commandeer forced labor for work in the country. Natives have been transported to the distant plantations of the Spanish island, Fernando Po, and to Gahun in the French Kongo. They may be called indentured workers. In fact, they are slaves.

Among European nations, the Portuguese, as upholders of contract labor, which is indistinguishable from slavery, have won for themselves an unenviable preeminence. Under intolerable conditions, natives have been shipped to the coco plantations of Principe and San Thomé, where the mortality among them has been so appalling as to suggest that they were not expected to return alive.

In China there is political chaos. It has been favorable, at once to a flourishing traffic in opium and to a traditional commerce in children. Millions of girls have been sold by their parents at a price, and in manufacturing plants, juvenile workers are hired at two dollars a month. In Shanghai, a blacksmith's shop was discovered in which thirty-one boys were confined. They were ill-fed and denied sleeping accommodation. If they refused their tasks, they were suspended by handcuffs from the wall or burned with iron rods.

In Hongkong the system is known as Mui Tsai. No fewer than 10,000 girls have been sold there into domestic service or prostitution. The "adoption" of children in Ceylon is similar. Without remuneration they have to work indoors and out of doors. For failing to give satisfaction they are flogged, burned, or punished by pins driven under their finger-nails. One little victim bore the marks of thirty-five wounds.

In Japan, the geisha, acquired by some form of purchase from her parents, is now entitled to claim her liberty. But it is not easy.

In Great Britain there is great interest in the subject of slavery. Lady Simon, wife of the Foreign Secretary, has written a book upon it, and the King has conferred a knighthood on Sir John H. Harris, who, for thirty years, has been active as Secretary of the Antislavery Society.

Since the war, about half a million slaves within the British sphere of influence have gained their rights as free men.

The Maharaja of Nepal has liberated 53,000 of his people, and in his speech, he confessed to precisely the emotions which deeply stirred Lincoln:

(Continued on page 34)

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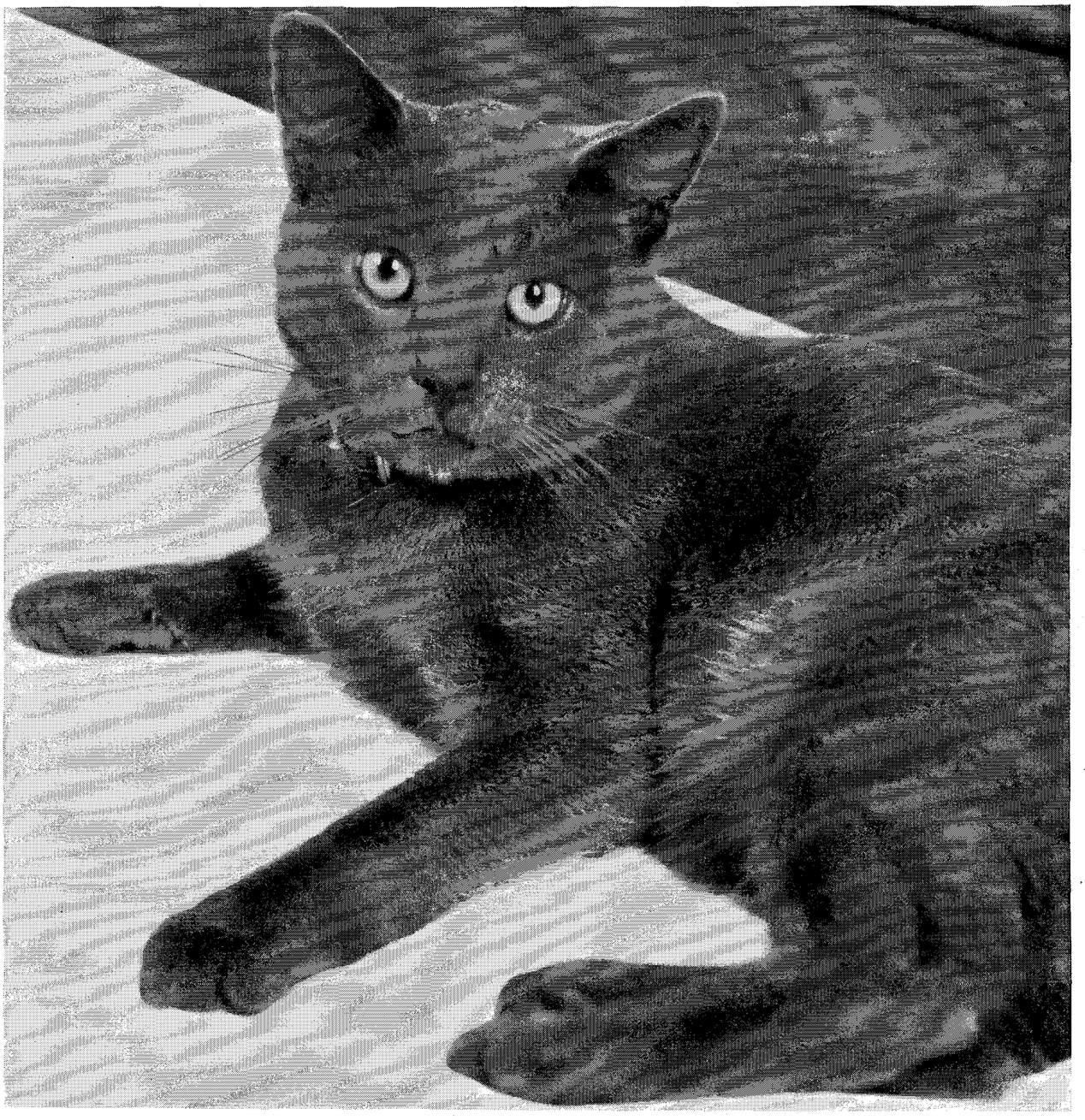

Padded Paws

The cat comes and goes so easily, so quietly, we are hardly aware of his movements. His padded paws are a symbol of his silence

• • •

AN ELEVATOR, we think, should go about its business with this same silent ease, and the Otis Maintenance Service brings out this quality to perfection.

Otis Maintenance brings elevators under the eye of the organization that makes elevators—under the surveillance of specialists who know elevators from A to Z. These specialists strive to *eliminate* trouble rather than to correct it—they see trouble before it is trouble at all.

It is the purpose of Otis Maintenance to prevent shut-downs and "off" days in service. To relieve you of elevator worries. To give elevator passengers that maximum of service and comfort that is built into an Otis elevator. To do these things at a reasonable, flat monthly rate. For details, telephone your local Otis office.

OTIS *ELEVATOR COMPANY*

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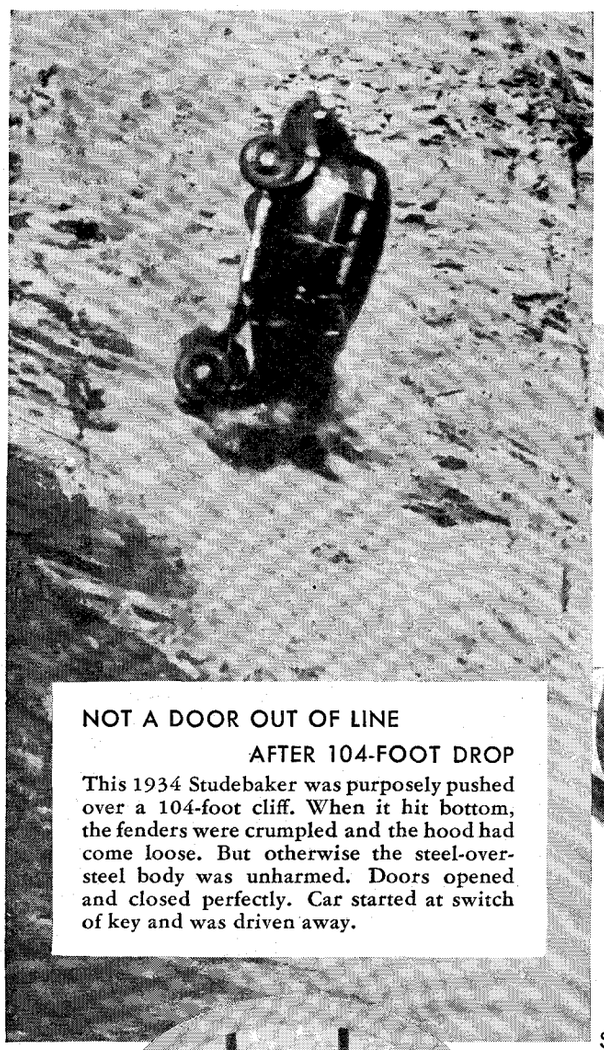
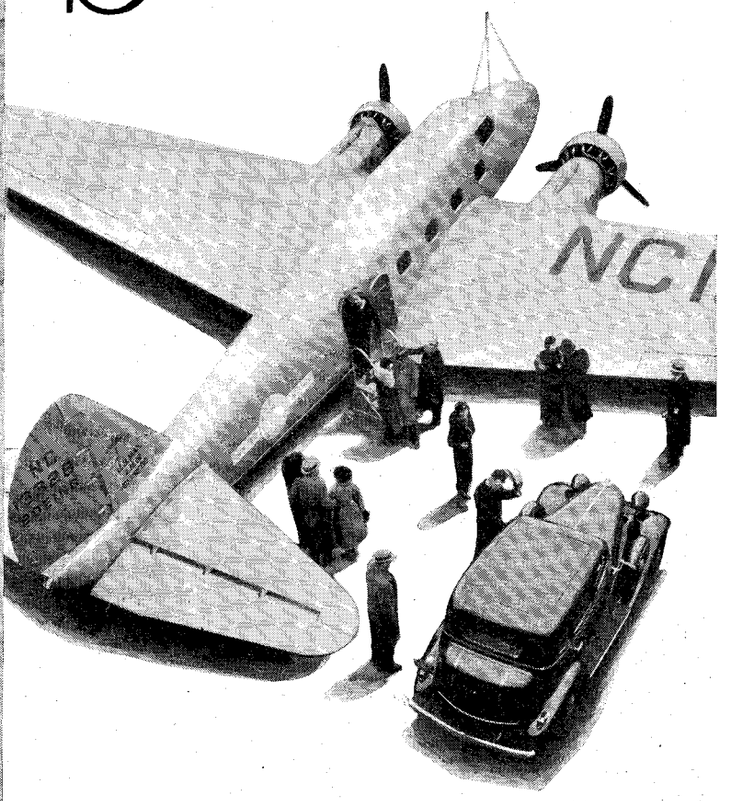
Studebaker's



NOT A DOOR OUT OF LINE
AFTER 104-FOOT DROP

This 1934 Studebaker was purposely pushed over a 104-foot cliff. When it hit bottom, the fenders were crumpled and the hood had come loose. But otherwise the steel-over-steel body was unharmed. Doors opened and closed perfectly. Car started at switch of key and was driven away.

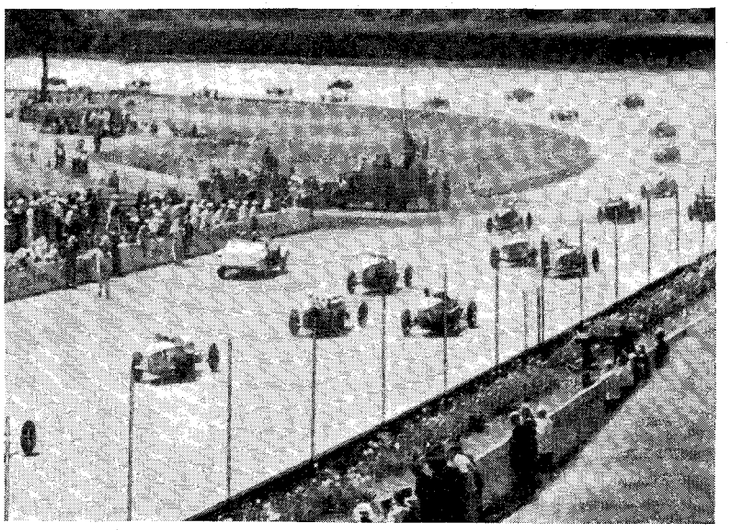


STAMINA THAT WAS BRED ON
THE INDIANAPOLIS SPEEDWAY

For two years in a row, Studebaker performance has been the sensation of the terrific 500-mile races at Indianapolis Speedway. The stamina that enabled Studebaker powered cars to take 7 of the first 12 places in that record-breaking contest on May 30 last is the kind you can count on getting in every one of the startling new Studebakers of 1934.

DESIGNER OF AIR CHAMPIONS
LAUDS STUDEBAKER STYLE

E. M. ("Mattie") Laird, world-famed air pilot and pioneer designer of champion speed-planes, says, "The new Studebakers are a promising step forward in automobile design. Their attractive streamlining evidences decided familiarity with advanced aeronautic knowledge about air currents."



Startling NEW STUDEBAKERS OF 1934

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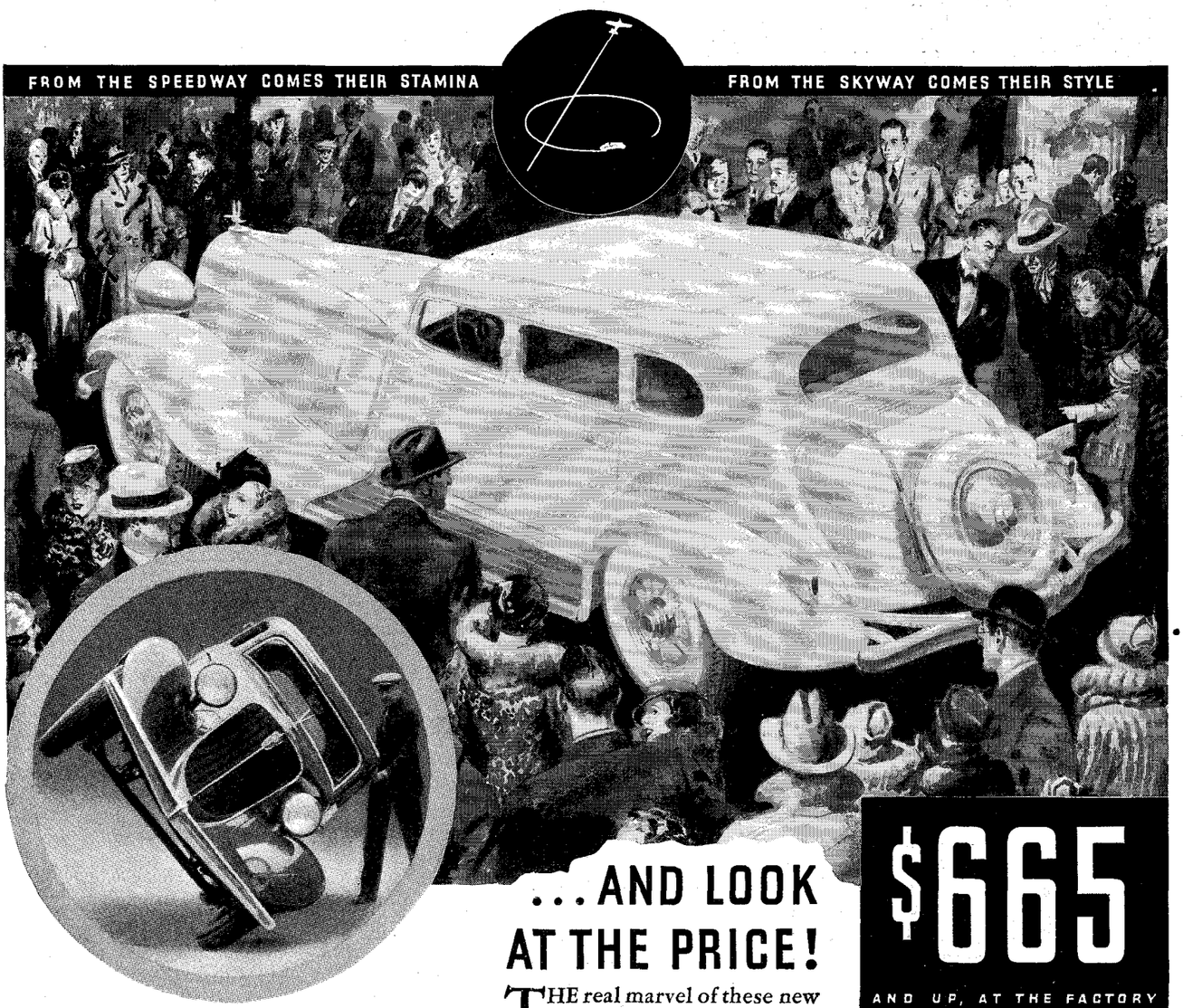
dramatic *Skyway style*.... thrills the show crowds!



...AND LOOK AT THE PRICE!

$665

AND UP, AT THE FACTORY

THE *real marvel of these new* Studebakers is the price at which they're selling. Studebaker is actually giving you the best workmanship and materials in its long history—plus such tremendous advantages as the famed Studebaker "mechanical brains" which make your driving almost entirely automatic.

The economies of gasoline and oil established by the new Studebakers are already the talk of owners in every section of the country. Studebaker's luxurious appointments vie with those of the costliest cars. Rear seats are so restfully comfortable, they ride like front seats.

At the National Shows . . . or in your local Studebaker showroom . . . you can quickly convince yourself that the new Studebakers offer more than you ever dreamed of getting in advancements and in value. Arrange today for a thrilling demonstration drive.

QUADRIPOISE SUSPENSION INSURES LEVEL RIDING

You can tilt a new Studebaker to an extreme without tipping it off balance. In fact, Studebaker's aerodynamic lines and low center of gravity combine with quadripoise suspension to provide exceptional comfort and safety. You round corners at speed without sway. Rear seats ride like front seats.

DICTATOR $665
COMMANDER..$895
PRESIDENT..$1095

Base prices at factory. Bumpers, special equipment and taxes extra

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Squash Racquets Gaining New Popularity

Once Considered Recreation for Children and a Game for Old Men, It Is Now a Full-Fledged Sport With National and International Championship Matches

ON the calendar of American sports for 1934, the game of Squash Racquets has claimed an impressive proportion of the important early dates. Last Saturday saw the Women's National Champion crowned on the courts of the New York Junior League Club, and tomorrow an American women's team sails to compete in international matches in England. Next Monday, the famous Jesters' Club team from London arrives in New York to begin its tour of invasion in America and Canada. The American Professional Championship was held last week at the Penn Athletic Club, and early next month, Beekman Pool will defend his National title in the Championship matches at Boston.

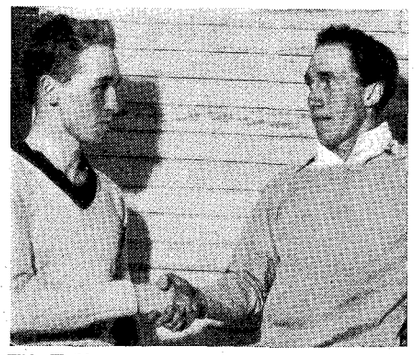
Squash Racquets is no débutante among games—it originated at Harrow School, England, over half a century ago, and it has been played in America since its introduction to Philadelphia nearly forty years ago. But it is correct to say that the rise of Squash Racquets to the front page of the sporting sections has been a rapid one. Before the war, the game was looked upon by America's undergraduate and young alumni musclemen as recreation for children and a game for old men—like billiards or badminton. Then, suddenly, the young college athletes—the Big Three in business—working in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston discovered that it was a real man's work to chase that little black ball around the four gleaming white walls of a squash court. These tired business men and bankers were the life of the game.

Wide World

Miss Anne Page, Philadelphia's No. 1

Harvard has contributed two more national champions to the game—the brothers Pool, Dr. Larry and present Columbia law student Beekman. The game has flourished in other large Eastern colleges during the last few years. Athletic directors, realizing that a 200-pound varsity tackle will go to pieces at a desk job after graduation faster than a second-string chess player, have tried to make every undergraduate learn squash as a conditioning game to play after they leave college.

Like Rugby, Squash Racquets has gained its firm footing throughout America, without the support of a gallery, as a player's game. Because of the boxlike construction of the court, the spectator at a squash game must sit more or less *over* the court; because most of the play is off the front wall, the spectators must sit *behind* the court; and because the ball is about the size of a walnut and the pace of the play is always at a pitch that defies the following eye, the spectators must sit fairly *near* the court. These three determining factors limit the fan following of the game—a pity, because it is a grand game to watch.



Wide World

The brothers Pool, Dr. Larry and Columbia law student Beekman

As in most of the games of foreign birth, the Americans have introduced a blistering speed and a hard, smashing type of play into Squash Racquets. Back in 1924, when Gerald Robarts of the Bath Club, London, won the American National title, he used the typical highly finished English game that relies on drop-shots and angle play. Palmer Dixon, the young Harvard undergraduate, played the same delicately effortless English game to win the title from the master Robarts in 1925. That English type of play dominated the American game for a time, and reached a peak of near surgical precision in the play of the great stylist, Herbert Rawlins, American champion in 1928 and 1930. In 1929, Harvard turned loose a whirlwind on the courts, and as the cannon-ball serve once revolutionized tennis, so did the sizzling up-and-down drives of the brothers Pool take over Squash Racquets in America. Neil Sullivan, of Philadelphia, remains in America as the master of the drop-shot game. In the recent Tri-City matches at Philadelphia, Sullivan beat young Beekman Pool, the exponent of the smashing game and twice national champion. However, in the National Championships at Boston next month, Beekman Pool is almost certain to carry his game through to a third successive National title.

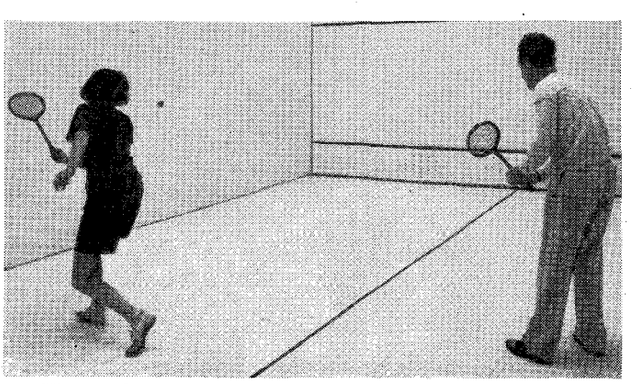
The English squash ball has been adapted to the smothered drop-shots and precise angle play of the English game. Their ball is a bit smaller and lighter, and noticeably softer and squashier than the official American Hewitt ball. The American team that toured England found that the soft, floating English ball was a decided handicap for the smashing American game. The Jesters' Club team, that arrives next Monday, will have an opportunity to prove their versatility in matches, using the faster American ball. Unfortunately, the Egyptian Amr Bey, recognized as the greatest Squash Racquets player in the world, and possessed of an irritating perfection and precision at the game, will not come over with the Jesters' Club team, even tho he was a member of the Club and has been English National Champion for three years. A great deal of feeling was aroused in London when this quiet little Egyptian master of the game was not named among the Jesters' tourists.

Wide World

Mrs. William F. Howe, Jr., National Champion

One of the strongest factors insuring the future success of Squash Racquets has been the rapid development of the women players of the game since they first took it up in Philadelphia. Last year in the American Women's Nationals at the Merion Cricket Club in Pennsylvania, members of the invading English women's team monopolized the final matches. Miss Susan Noel of the visiting English won the title in the finals against her teammate, Miss Cecily Fenwick.

Seasoned by a year's experience, a team of American women players will sail for England to-morrow to compete for the English National Championship next month. The American team will include: Miss Marguerite Anderson, No. 1 player from New Jersey; Miss Anne Page, Mrs. Crawford Madeira, and Miss Cecelia Bowes, all from Philadelphia; Mrs. William Howe and Miss Eleanor Sears from Boston; Mrs. Ary Lamme and last year's Metropolitan Champion, Mrs. Stuart Green, both from the Westchester Group.



Women learn the game: coaching on the courts of the New York Junior League Club

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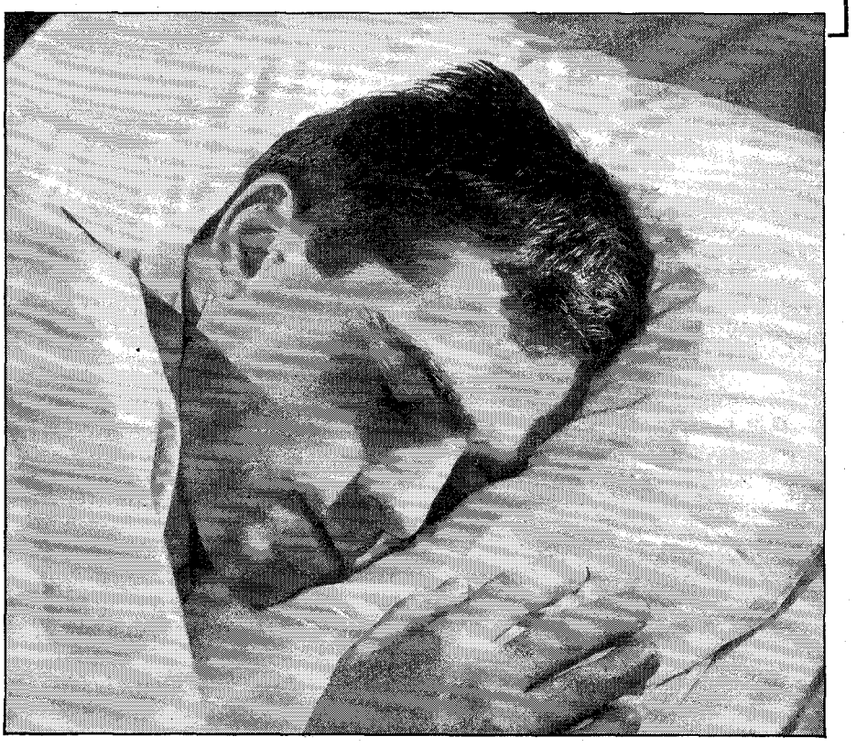
For Quiet Nerves And Sound Sleep

The Drugless Way That Brings New Energy Tomorrow

If you have trouble getting to sleep quickly at night try this simple experiment . . . It may repay you many times over in terms of *Sounder Sleep, Steadier Nerves . . . and Greater Resistance to Fatigue*



From now on say goodbye to sleepless nights. For sound, restful sleep comes quickly by the simple method here described. . . . In the morning you awaken clear-eyed, refreshed. Filled with new energy to last you through the day—alive—and "on your toes."

HERE is a natural way to get sound, refreshing sleep at night as soon as you go to bed. A way to fall asleep quickly and awaken far more rested mornings—nerves calmer, mind clearer by far.

The discovery which achieves this remarkable result is a delicious food-drink (called Ovaltine)—originally created in Switzerland, now made over here. It is not a medicine in any sense of the word—but is processed wholly from *natural* foods. And is as free from drugs as the milk you drink or the bread you eat.

You simply take it mixed with warm milk a few minutes before you go to bed. Then—almost before you know it—you fall asleep as effortlessly as a child. And sleep your full 8 hours more soundly than you have, probably, in weeks and months.

Look And Feel Like A New Person Mornings

In the morning you awaken greatly refreshed—alive, alert and "on your toes." Filled with a new energy to last you buoyantly through the day.

For this unique food-drink not only brings sound sleep quickly, but actually improves the *quality* of sleep. And acts to rebuild body, brain and nerve tissues *while* you sleep. Thus multiplying your ability to recover from fatigue, and increasing nerve poise to a marked degree.

So remarkable are the results achieved by Ovaltine—that during the World War medical authorities made it a standard ration for rebuilding shell-shocked, nerve-shattered soldiers. While today its use has spread to 54 different countries throughout the world, largely on doctors' advice.

See For Yourself

So if you're nervous, irritable or run-down—if you have trouble sleeping at night—get acquainted with Ovaltine and see for yourself how quickly you fall asleep. And how much more *completely* you rest!

As you continue to take it, note the permanent benefits you obtain. Observe how it restores your natural tendency to sleep soundly every night. Note how much more easily you recover from fatigue—how vitality multiplies.

Phone your druggist or grocer for a tin of Ovaltine now. Mix 2 to 4 teaspoonfuls with a cup of warm milk and drink it tonight just before going to bed. In the morning when you awaken, take stock. See how much fresher you look and *feel*—how much steadier your nerves.

So don't put up with sleepless nights any longer. Nor with the lowered vitality they inevitably bring. You'll be delighted with the sound, refreshing sleep you get each night—and the redoubled energy that's yours with each succeeding day.

(If you wish to try Ovaltine before buying, mail the coupon for the trial supply that's publicly offered here.)

NOTE: *Thousands of nervous people, men and women, are using Ovaltine to restore vitality when fatigued. It is also highly recommended by physicians for nervous, underweight children—and as a strengthening food for nursing mothers, convalescents, and the aged.*

MAIL FOR TRIAL SUPPLY

THE WANDER COMPANY, Dept. 1-LD
180 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
I enclose 10c to cover cost of packing and mailing. Send me your test package of Ovaltine.

Name.....
(Print name and address clearly)
Address.....
City.....*State*.....
(One package to a person) *1034S*

OVALTINE
The Swiss Food-Drink
Manufactured in the United States according to the original Swiss formula

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Westrope, the All-American Jockey

By Fred Wittner

ON most of the major tracks of the country last year—Oriental Park, Tropical Park, Lexington, Washington Park, Lincoln Fields, Hawthorne, Rockingham Park and Epsom Downs in Texas—racegoers were winning on Westrope. Unknown to the racing public before January 24, 1933, when he won the first start of his career, Jack Westrope by December 31, 1933, accomplished what no other jockey in modern times had so much as approached—302 winners on the "big-time" courses. When he rode, and that was just about every day the track opened, a fortune rode with him, regardless of the ability of the horse to which he was assigned. Perhaps the horse had never won a race; perhaps he had been beaten fifteen lengths in his last start, or had pulled up lame after a recent workout. Why worry? Westrope was riding!

One of his riding sprees carried him to eight victories out of eleven races at Washington Park; a week later he rode five out of seven at Hawthorne, the next day four out of seven, two days later three out of seven; at the Epsom Downs meeting, the new track at Houston, Texas, he brought thirty-one horses to the winner's circle during the first fourteen days, including six "triples," four on successive days. He led the jockeys at Oriental Park, Lexington, Washington Park, Hawthorne and Epsom Downs.

The 300-Circle

Up on 1,212 mounts, first on 302, and unplaced on 513 for a percentage of twenty-five! There was a deal of drama in the accumulation of that record. With 299 winners to his credit, Westrope was suspended for five days by the stewards at Epsom Downs in Houston for rough riding on December 21. Discouraged, still he stuck, and on December 28 he brought Out Bound home ahead of the field to break the 300-circle. He won again on that day on Gallop Along. Then on December 30 in the seventh and last race of the day and the last of the year, Westrope booted home a fourteen-to-one outsider to wind up 1933 with 302 winners!

As a result, the feat of the seventeen-year-old lad from Baker, Montana, in breaking into the 300 circle in his first campaign on the turf, ranks him as the jockey of a generation, just as Man-o'-War was the horse of the generation.

Career Just Started

Next Wednesday, Westrope loses his "bug," the five-pound weight allowance that is the very valuable privilege of an apprentice jockey for exactly one year after he scores his first win on the "big-time" tracks. From now on, Westrope must compete with such veterans as Mack Garner, Bobby Robertson, and Sonny Workman, to get the outstanding mounts among American thoroughbreds.

But Westrope, who weighed between eighty-eight and ninety-five pounds all season, will not be unduly bothered by the loss of his five-pound apprentice allowance. Unlike Hank Mills, who had difficulty making his weight last year after his sensational campaign in 1932, Westrope is thin-boned. Observers believe that his career as the leading jockey of the country has just started and that each successive year will see him surpassing his 1933 mark.

© International

Westrope on Out Bound, number 300 on a muddy track

American Jockey Records

1906—Walter Miller rode 388 winners (world record).
1907—Miller rode 334.
1908—Vincent Powers rode 324.
1924—Ivan Parke rode 205.
1927—L. Hardy rode 207.
1932—Johnny Gilbert rode 212.
1933—Jack Westrope rode 302.

Like most of the jockeys riding to-day, Westrope has been on horseback ever since he can remember. At the age of thirteen he was riding on half-mile tracks in Montana and Wyoming. He suffered a severe fall during a race, but the day after he was discharged from the hospital he was back in silks.

His father and O. L. Foster, who races a small string on Mid-Western tracks, brought young Westrope to Oriental Park, Havana, last January. This was shortly after his brother William had been killed racing at Agua Caliente. Jack went on to win twenty-four races in eighteen days at his first major race-track. That was the start of his climb to fame and fortune—and a fortune it was, for Westrope made $75,000 in 1933, the equivalent of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's salary.

But fame is as fleeting and fickle as fortune in Westrope's game. Already the King is dead. Long live the King! Down at Tropical Park in Miami, little Earl Porter has scored four "triples" since the meeting opened with the New Year. Another youngster steals the show as he begins his climb for that distant 300-circle!

U. S. Golf Follows British Plan

At its annual meeting in New York City, the U.S.G.A. announced the most drastic change in the conduct of its national amateur tournament that has been made since it was first played in 1896. Under the new plan, all medal qualifying rounds have been scrapped and the title event converted into a week of concentrated match play beginning on Monday morning, September 10, when 104 out of the maximum field of 180 sectional qualifiers will play fifty-two eighteen-hole matches, the other seventy-six qualifiers drawing byes on that first day. The survivors and the byes will play eighteen-hole matches until the field is reduced to four semi-finalists on Friday. The semi-finalists and the finalists play thirty-six holes.

The new American plan differs from the present system under which the British Amateur tournament is conducted only in requiring sectional qualifying through medal play in twenty-two districts throughout the United States to fill sectional quotas totaling 180 qualifiers—last year there were only 160—for the title event. Also in the British event, all matches are at eighteen holes save the final event, whereas under the new American plan, the semi-finalists as well as the finalists will play thirty-six-hole matches. The sectional qualifying rounds will start on August 21, but substitutions can be made after the sectional qualifiers have been selected. In that case, district quotas will be filled by players from the district in which the opening occurred among the qualifiers. The new plan also provided that all former champions "in good standing" are automatically qualified for the title.

Jess Sweetser comments on the new plan:

"While I like the all-match-play idea far more, I believe it is more difficult, but in a different sort of way. It eliminates emphasis on the medal rounds. It will force every player to stay at top pitch throughout the week, but not for two different types of competition.

"Qualifying the past champions will be a great boon to the older players, and will lure back many of our champions of long ago. Most of them will not get far, of course, but you may find a Michael Scott or two among them, and if so, it will be a wonderful thing for the game."

Sweetser's opinion is most valuable, for back in 1926 he became the first American to win the British Amateur Championships, an all-match-play event, and he also won the American Amateur title in 1922 under the old method of medal-plus-match.

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Topics in Brief

STRAW votes taken by THE LITERARY DIGEST never go haywire.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

H. G. WELLS says the age of insecurity will come to an end about 1990. We can hardly wait.—*Atlanta Journal.*

WE'D pick as the loser of that South American ruckus the one that gets Gran Chaco.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

THOSE who protest against liquor prices evidently see no reason for making a high-ball higher.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE argument seems to center around the question of whether liquor is something to drink, or just something to sell.—*San Diego Union.*

WHISKY is barred from the Navy. Singularly enough, the gob must go ashore who wants to get "half-seas over."—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

FORECASTS for 1934 by business leaders indicate that one good year under the New Deal deserves a still better one.—*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

HUEY LONG'S waning power was demonstrated when he failed to have the weather bureau divert a tornado from his State.—*Indianapolis News.*

THE idea behind this talk of reforming the League of Nations is that the League would have fewer troubles if it didn't mean anything.—*San Diego Union.*

BAR leaders propose a drastic cut in new admissions to the bar. This is on top of the staggering blow already dealt the brief-case industry by repeal.—*Detroit News.*

MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT demands that the Government balance its budget. Or we might all join hands and play we never noticed the depression.—*San Diego Union.*

As we understand the National Economy League's warning, the NRA, PWA, AAA and CWA will very soon have to be followed by the PAY.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A PARISIAN neurologist thinks laughter the finest tonic for the human body. Just thinking about the American war debt should keep France in the old pink.—*Detroit News.*

WE aren't qualified, of course, to give advice to the President, but it just occurred to us that one way to get rid of the Doubting Thomas is to substitute the Sure-Enough Jack.—*Boston Herald.*

THE hog-raisers have only themselves to blame—instead of looking to Henry Wallace to show them how to make money out of pigs, they should have looked to Walt Disney.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE desert bus lines of the Near East, remarks a lecturing globe trotter, are subject to pretty frequent breakdowns. We give you three guesses as to what the sheiks and other passengers then walk a mile for.—*Boston Herald.*

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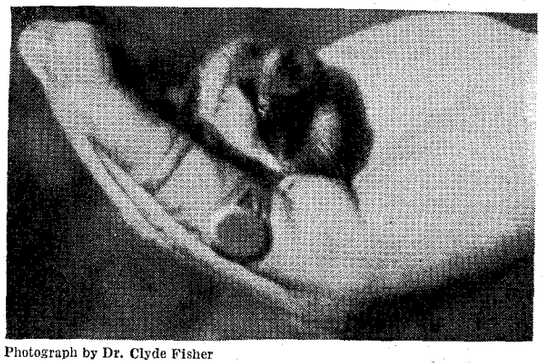
Sun-spots and Squirrel Emigrations

By H. E. Anthony

Curator, Department of Mammalogy, American Museum of Natural History

The daily press has recently carried accounts of an emigration of gray squirrels which have been traveling westward, in parts of Connecticut and New York. Reports of such an exodus first reached the mammal department of the American Museum of Natural History in the early fall, and by the middle of December the accumulated data showed that in these two States at least, 1933 would go down in natural history as a big squirrel year.

Our forefathers witnessed squirrel concentrations of spectacular proportions. Dr. Bachman described the "migration" of 1819, on the Ohio, where for a distance of 130 miles he saw large numbers of squirrels "swimming across the river . . . strewed, as it were, over the surface of the water." An observer of the squirrel trek of 1883, across the Allegheny River near Kinzua, Pennsylvania, stated that the swimming animals were noted along a distance of seventy miles of the river course, and estimated that about 50,000 crossed daily, or 150,000 for the three days of activity. The last truly great concentration of which we have records took place in 1866, when an old settler of Bay City, Michigan, counted 1,400 squirrels in driving two miles. Seton, calculating from the available data, estimates one of the major movements would mean 30,000 squirrels to the square mile, or a total of 450,000 animals within the area under observation.



Photograph by Dr. Clyde Fisher

A Young Lemming

The squirrel move of 1933 can not boast of any such numbers, because the primitive forest areas are now cut up, the favorable environment greatly reduced; the squirrel reservoir can not fill up and overflow with its ancient vigor. Nevertheless, this year's crop of squirrel stories is interesting and unusual. The reports agree in the direction of the move, from east to west, and the squirrels must cross large streams, since the prevailing drainage is from north to south. At the Bear Mountain Bridge, hundreds are reported to have scurried across, taking their chances with the auto traffic. A letter from Supt. Arthur L. Clark of the Connecticut State Board of Fisheries and Game, states that on Sunday, September 24, more than a thousand squirrels were swimming the Connecticut River between Hartford and Essex. Many of them became exhausted and drowned, while others climbed up on logs or drift on which they rested as they floated down the river. Still others climbed into boats, generally sitting on the bow of the boat until rested or leaving the boat as it approached shore.

One more modern party of westward-bound squirrels, about a dozen in number, came aboard the ferry which crosses the Hudson River between Yonkers and Alpine, in time for the 6:00 A. M. trip, managed to dodge passengers and deck hands during the crossing, and scampered ashore as soon as the boat docked. One of their number proved to be tamer and allowed itself to be caught, but later was discovered to be some one's pet squirrel, a Mexican species, which really had no business being with the excursionists anyway.

These moves can not be termed migrations because the squirrels do not return from their trip. It has been stated that shortage of food, failure of the nut crop, or foreknowledge of a severe winter may be the reason for this activity, but these surmises do not always harmonize with the observed facts. Overcrowding of the home area is perhaps the most potent cause, and this may be attended by scarcity of food, altho it has been frequently noted that these squirrels may be fat. A succession of several favorable years may build up the squirrel population of a given area to very large numbers. The condition might be analogous to that in a hive of swarming bees, not only a crowding but an urge to colonize new territory. At any rate, there is a community idea, and the squirrels travel together and in the same direction, which may be toward any point of the compass. The trek of 1933 is westward, but that of 1866 was from Michigan eastward.

Fluctuations in animal population afford an ever-fruitful field for speculation. Aside from a natural interest which one may have in phenomena of this character, often there are profound economic consequences involved, and it becomes a matter of vital importance to understand factors which govern scarcity or abundance of a species and to be able to predict the periodic moves which shift great numbers of individuals from one spot to another. The departure of the cod from the Labrador banks, where they habitually congregate, seriously disturbs the welfare of the people who largely depend on these fish for a living. The written records of the Hudson Bay Company, running back for more than a century, show a well-defined periodicity in the numbers of the varying hare. On a peak year it literally swarms over the north country. Unlike some mammals, the varying hare, under these circumstances, does not move in legions across the land. Soon the foxes, lynxes, hawks, owls, etc., to say nothing of invisible disease germs, have tumbled this species from its dominance in

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numbers, and the cycle enters upon the downward-sloping limb of the curve. We were, in 1933, near the crest of one of these peaks of varying hare abundance, and this fact might be used by some to argue that the increase in numbers of hares and in gray squirrels is due to a common factor.

Such a factor, it might be contended, is to be found in the influence of sun-spots upon earth climate. A very interesting and, it might be said, troublesome coincidence exists between the periods of sun-spot maxima and minima and the periods of plant growth, as recorded in the annual rings of trees and the spectacular fluctuations of animal abundance. This coincidence is troublesome because it hints at too much to be overlooked, and yet the theories which attempt to show causal relations are by no means conclusive.

An important International Conference was held in July, 1931, at Matamek on the St. Lawrence River, Labrador, to discuss rhythm in animal populations, and during the sessions the sun-spot theory could invariably be invoked as a factor, of more or less significance, to account for a great variety of phenomena. There can be little doubt that variation in solar energy has its effects upon earth climate, and this in turn reacts upon plant life. Variation in such fundamentals of the environment as climate

Photograph by H. E. Anthony

Eastern Gray Squirrel

and vegetation must influence the animal life of a given locality.

The peak lemming year is a classic instance not only of a tremendous increase in the numbers of a species, but also of an apparently fixed purpose of a great mass of individuals to leave a region and travel, at all costs, into the face of every natural obstacle. In the case of the lemmings, all of the minor hazards of preying creatures, rivers and fiords take their toll but fail to stop the emigration which ultimately reaches the ocean strand. Here the rodents strike out to sea and perish. The country people thought that lemmings rained out of the sky. The ingenious theory of one scientist was that the lemmings had formerly migrated to the hypothetical continent of Atlantis, first described in the "Timaeus" of Plato, which was supposed to have had a Miocene connection with Scandinavia. In consequence, these rodents still hoped to find the lost continent if they swam far enough to the west!

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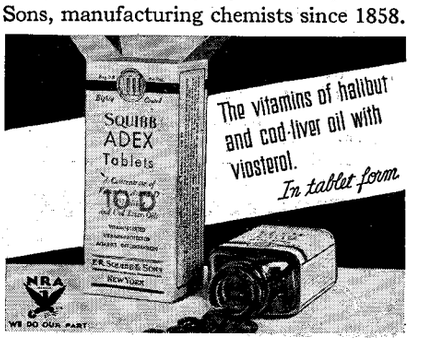

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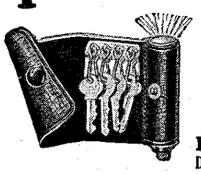

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On the Screen

Altho there have been several notable Hollywood offerings recently in which the players were subordinated to story and treatment, the star system continues to prevail on the west coast. In the cold figures of the box office, a glamorous and exciting personality is worth a dozen shrewdly-wrought screen dramas in which no celebrity appears. There is, however, a definite tendency, most strikingly illustrated in "Little Women" and, to a lesser extent, in other productions, to select the proper actors and actresses for given subject matter rather than vehicles for colorful individuals. The chances are that a few intrepid producers and directors will increasingly concentrate on turning out fine photoplays with the screen drama as sole objective.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Private Life of Henry VIII, The Patriots (Russian), Quatorze Juillet, Counsellor at Law, Queen Christina, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.1., *The Prize-fighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song.	Penthouse, Flying Down to Rio, Bombshell, *Too Much Harmony, *The Man Who Dared, *Paddy the Next Best Thing, *The Kennel Murder Case, *Christopher Bean, Lady Killer, Mirages de Paris, By Candlelight.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children.

Such an attempt is **By Candlelight (AAA)**, an excellent transcription of a stage play that betters its original in most respects. It has no such stars as Leslie Howard and Gertrude Lawrence, who appeared for Gilbert Miller in the Broadway production of the Siegfried Geyer farce several seasons ago, but it has a knowing manipulation of situations and a fine feeling for the comedy of manners that give it a very real distinction. Dealing with the fable of a butler, who masquerades as his noble master to win the love of a lady, only to find out that the lady is no other than a lady's maid, it has been fashioned into a smooth-flowing and pleasantly diverting comedy. Paul Lukas and Elissa Landi play the masquerading servants with subtle conviction and Nils Asther is extremely plausible as the nobleman. It is, above all, however, a director's picture. James Whale has stamped his sureness of touch on every sequence.

In **Lady Killer (AAA)**, there is a complete and unashamed exploitation of a star. James Cagney, who plays the title rôle in the motion-picture, gives so vigorous, exciting and captivating a performance that one pays scant heed to the episodic and frequently implausible qualities of the narrative. The story carries Mr. Cagney from usher in a cinema theater to motion-picture stardom, showing him in the interval as the brains of a gang of gem thieves. Tough, arrogant and likable, he infuses shopworn material with glamour and makes the work a lively and gusty melodrama. ARGUS.

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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

By Harold de Wolf Fuller

After the Great Companions. By Charles J. Finger. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company; $3.

Mr. Finger is one of those rare souls to whom literature all his life has been an adventure. His Great Companions—a phrase taken from Walt Whitman—are the books and their characters that brought riches to him and his. He was born in England in the early seventies and came to this country in the late eighties. After many full-blooded experiences, including a voyage to Africa in a dory, shipwreck in Patagonia, life among pirates and naked Indians, and railroad management in Ohio, he settled down in the Arkansas Ozarks, where he publishes a potent little periodical, *All's Well*. He has written many books, mainly of adventure.

The present volume is an extraordinary performance. It is a highly personal and informal literary history of England and the United States. The author designed it to be a guide for the average reader, but I suspect that the well-read man and woman, not excepting professors of literature, are the persons who will get the most pleasure from it. For it describes the experiences from boyhood of one who was exceptionally sensitive to the ideas and undertakings which have made our civilization what it is and who, independently, formed the habit of robust, searching criticism. "Happier than the average student of literature in school and college, is the lively searcher who has gone far and wide, uncontrolled, forming his own taste, and earning the jewels of literature by discovery."

The author makes the point that the eighteen-eighties were the age of the appreciation of literature. At that time books were beginning to be made accessible to all and sundry. But even then youth had to battle with age, especially parents, who liked the book "with a cry in it." He traces his intellectual growth from absorption in the history of Dick Turpin, knight of the road, to interest in the less lurid. There are amusing excerpts from an old diary from which it appears that "Three-Fingered Jack, The Terror of the Antilles" shared the attention of this boy and his pals with Disraeli's "Calamities of Authors" and Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living and Holy Dying." A passage from this last work, quoted in the diary, is cited by the author to show that simple sincerity is what most moves even a boy. And then the day that a friend quietly called his attention to that new thriller "Two Years Before the Mast!"

This boyish zest for literature the author appears never to have lost. An additional stimulus came to him when he was admitted to the Sidney Webbs' circle and touched hands and minds with such dynamos as H. G. Wells and Bernard Shaw. Impressions formed were at first hand and in the spirit of fresh adventure. "Our attitude was more comparable to the appreciation of men who marveled at what they saw while they hacked a way through an uncharted jungle—often disregarding, and sometimes unknowingly destroying a thousand beauties while they crashed onward. For the world of literature was like that to us, a luxurious jungle into which we had wandered."

How they got their bearings, what they saw, and what it meant to them when the large picture was surveyed make up the pages of this book. The scene ranges from the Saxon Kings to the present day. The author does not discuss literary *genres*, those forms and fashions to which modern scholarship has given so much scientific attention. For him people and ideas are the thing. He is disturbed when he finds two of his heroes, Burke and Thomas Paine, on opposite sides of a great issue, the French Revolution.

Izaak Walton is held up to view not only at his fishing, but in his draper's shop in Cornhill, seven feet and a half long and five feet wide.

For him New England philosophy takes shape through a conversation, which he records, of Emerson, Channing, and Thoreau while on a country walk. Suckling is not merely a poet, but also inventor of the game of cribbage.

Toward the close of his volume Mr. Finger recommends a list of a few books which are likely to start adolescent youth, both boys and girls, on its way to a love of good reading. Considering what books have meant to him, they may well be noted: "Treasure Island"; "Arabian Nights"; "Gulliver's Travels"; "Two Years Before the Mast"; "Robinson Crusoe"; Stockton's "Captain Horn"; David Livingstone's "Journals"; "Tom Brown's Schooldays"; Howard's "Rattlin the Reefer"; Lamb's "Tales From Shakespeare"; Joel Chandler Harris's "Uncle Remus"; Barrie's "Peter Pan"; some of Poe's "Tales of Mystery and Imagination"; all of Louisa M. Alcott's books; Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy"; and "Tom Sawyer."

Worth Reading

A Nest of Simple Folk. By Séan O'Faoláin — pronounced Shawn O'Phelan (New York: Viking Press; $2.50). A vivid, well-written story of authentic Irish types by a promising author.

The Paris Front. By Michel Corday. Translated from the French (New York: Dutton; $5). Day-by-day comment during the years 1914-1918 by a French official who emphasizes the futility of the war.

The Puppet-Show on the Potomac. By Rufus Dart, II (New York: McBride; $2.50). Another Washington merry-go-round, with a serious purpose.

The Modern World. A Pageant of To-day. By H. C. Knapp-Fisher (New York: Dutton; $2.50). Seeing civilization by a world tour.

Valerie Hathaway. By Claudius Gregory (New York: Sears Publishing Company; $2). A love story built around mental telepathy.

Why Limit Yourself? By Edward J. Hoff (Cincinnati: Stewart Kidd; 25 cents). A cheery booklet on a laboratory of self-help.

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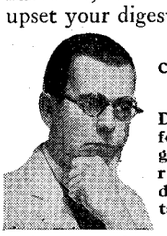

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First Woman Cabinet Officer

(Continued from page 3)

life stands a wall so high and thick that none of the 300 Washington correspondents has yet been able to climb over or dig under it.

What almost amounts to a tradition has been built up around the suggestion that Miss Perkins's emotions were so deeply stirred by the horror of the Triangle Shirtwaist Company fire, in 1911, that she thereafter dedicated her life to social betterment. The sober fact is that after having been graduated from Mount Holyoke College, she became a teacher in Chicago, and while there frequented the Chicago Commons, a welfare settlement house in the industrial district. She met Jane Addams and at about the same time read Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman," and Vida Scudder's "A Listener in Babel." The books made a great impression on her, and through them she began to have an appreciation of the relation of man to his environment and its effect upon him. When her term of teaching was finished she returned and spent six months with Jane Addams at Hull House, and her life work—the practical application of philosophy, sociology and economics—was established.

The Triangle fire in which 146, mostly girls, lost their lives, did send her to Albany to lobby for more civilized factory laws. She accomplished her mission, and in the course of her work met the young Franklin Roosevelt, Al Smith, and Robert Wagner. For six years she worked with a safety committee which forced more than thirty bills and practically an entirely new code of fire laws through the State Legislature. In 1923 Governor Smith gave her a place on the State Industrial Commission. In 1929 Governor Roosevelt made her head of it with a staff of 1,800.

When she undertook the Federal job she did so with characteristic thoroughness. Ten days after Roosevelt was inaugurated, she eliminated the Hoover-Doak Immigration Bureau "secret service," an organization of seventy-one detectives employed to investigate violations of labor laws, whose salaries amounted to $11,000 a month. Within a month she had ordered the cessation of an employment effort which had cost $900,000 a year, as "too unsatisfactory." In its stead she has proposed and is developing a system the purpose of which is to coordinate the local systems.

It must be borne in mind that the avowed purpose of the United States Department of Labor, which was established by President Wilson, in 1913, is the "fostering, promoting and developing the welfare of wage earners of the United States." When Secretary Perkins entered the Cabinet she recognized the great injustices that had been done the working man and woman through the misinformation of inaccurate employment statistics, and she set about the complete reorganization of that department to the end that Labor Department figures would give a true, rather than politically favorable, reflection of conditions.

Hers has been the "scientific approach" ever since her acquaintance in college with a professor, who accused her of being "lazy and glib." She applied that method recently when the NRA code for the steel industry was to come up for final hearing. In preparation for the hearing, Miss Perkins went to Pittsburgh, visited the steel mills and personally talked with dozens of the workmen, who were stripped to the waist in the blistering heat of the furnaces. Then she ate lunch in the men's cafeteria, and matched coppers with one of the bosses to see who should pay the check.

When the hearing took place, therefore, it was the informed Cabinet officer who said, "Espionage, overspeeding, and irregularity of hours and employment are the sources of the major complaints that have come to me. Whether the complaints are justified or not, these are the unfair practises that the working people are concerned with . . ."

This from an officer who was vigorously opposed by organized labor when her name was first suggested for the post.

It was during her personal investigation of the steel industry that Miss Perkins visited one of the mill towns to talk with "anybody who wanted to see me." But the burgess (mayor), fearful that radical agitators might enter the hall, ruled out some of the "anybodies," and even forbade the Secretary speaking in the public square. Miss Perkins regarded the burgess as one of the most "nervous" men she had ever met. But she was anxious to meet the workers, and asked if there might be a private building she might use; whereupon the village postmaster volunteered the invitation: "There's the post-office, Madam Secretary."

It was Federal property. The meeting was held—without, incidentally, destroying the revered institutions of the nation.

Occasionally, Frances Perkins finds time to leave the exacting duties of endless consultations on wages, hours and conditions under the NRA, the CWA, the CCC and other emergency organizations. When she does, she seeks complete escape.

Not long ago a friend of long standing, shopping in a large, metropolitan department store, was astounded to see the Secretary of Labor walking alone and unnoticed through the aisles. When greetings had been exchanged, Miss Perkins said she was *having a short holiday, shopping and enjoying it tremendously—*

"Because," she said, "I can walk through this store, buy whatever I wish, and nobody even knows me."

Those moments are fleeting. Frances Perkins has begun to work for even greater advances in the social scheme—and in passing it is more than interesting to observe with what sureness her proposals become actualities. Now, with the same quietness that marked her earliest efforts, she is convinced that standards may be raised still higher. Shorter hours, higher wages, the development of workers' purchasing power, the intensification of factory and workmen's compensation laws—these are things which she has driven into public consciousness.

To-day she proposes job insurance, and in discussing it she said, "Employers built *up reserves for payment of dividends to tide* industry over lean years, and they should provide for supplemental compensation to be paid workers out of jobs through no fault of their own."

Which may seem rather extreme until it is realized that in 1911, when Frances Perkins proposed the fifty-four hour week for women, that, too, was regarded as extreme.

Slavery Is Still Among Mankind's Major Evils

(Continued from page 22)

"Picture to yourselves a happy slave family comprising the husband, the wife, a six-year-old daughter and a baby boy at the mother's breast. But their happiness is not to last; the master has sold them. His avarice has blunted all the feelings of sympathy in him. The mother with the child at her breast goes one way, and the father, with the daughter thrown in as a make-weight, goes the other, the two perhaps never to meet again. Think of the parting scene, digest it well in your mind, and draw what moral you can."

In Burma, certain British and Indian officials gave their lives in order to set free 8,000 slaves.

When Britain took over the mandated territory of Tanganyika, there were found to be 185,000 slaves. They were granted their liberty.

In Sierra Leone, Britain has been confronted by the same problem that faced the United States before the Civil War. A slave ran away. Was he or was he not to be returned to his master?

The court ordered that he be returned and, in England, there arose an outcry which no Government could resist. It was decided that tribal slavery could be no longer condoned, and 215,000 slaves were set free.

Despite all talk to the contrary, there is a good deal more of slavery in Egypt, Tripoli and other North African communities than appears on the surface. Still, the hideous slave-warfare which swept over the Sudan is at an end, and the system, even in its domestic aspects, is less evident.

A fair conclusion on the matter is that wherever the conscience of mankind ceases to be alert, or civilization is disorganized by war and revolution, slavery in some form or another revives, especially in those regions where, according to Rudyard Kipling, "there ain't no ten commandments." To quote once more the well-worn dictum of John Philpot Curran, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

anticipate.—"H. B. D.," Charleston, W. Va.—Under the definition of *anticipate* is the following explanation of its use with regard to the common synonyms: "To *anticipate* may be either to take before in fact or to take before in thought; in the former sense it is allied with *prevent;* in the latter, with *apprehend, expect, forecast, foretaste, hope.* This is coming to be the prevalent and favorite use. We *expect* that which we have good reason to believe will happen; as, a boy *expects* to grow to manhood. We *hope* for that which we much desire and somewhat expect. We *apprehend* that what we both expect and fear. *Anticipate* is commonly used now, like *foretaste,* of that which we expect both with confidence and pleasure. In this use it is a stronger word than *hope,* where often 'the wish is father to the thought.' I *hope* for a visit from my friend, tho I have no word from him; I *expect* it when he writes that he is coming; and as the time draws near, I *anticipate* it with pleasure."

delicious.—"B. H. L.," Pittburgh, Pa.—Emerson said, "In Valencia the climate is *delicious.*" Other writers have used such phrases as, "Guy's Cliff, a most *delicious* place"; "A *delicious* incircling harbour"; "Each gentler ray, *delicious* to your eyes"; "A *delicious* array of Miltonic treasures"; "The *delicious* strains of the harp"; "A green *delicious* plain."

The dictionary definition is: "Extremely pleasant or grateful; delightful to the senses, to the taste, or to the mind; affording exquisite pleasure; as, *delicious* emotions." However, the dictionary goes on to say, "That is *delicious* which affords gratification at once vivid and delicate to the sense, especially to those of taste and smell." Accordingly, notwithstanding the above list of recorded uses with reference to the senses of seeing, hearing, and feeling, in preferred usage the word is limited to the senses of taste and smell. It *can* be used with reference to the other senses, but preferably it is not.

peri.—"J. N. J.," Daytona Beach, Fla.—The English spelling *peri* is the result of French influence, for a more correct transliteration of the Persian word would be *pari.* Thomas Moore merely adapted Persian mythology to his use, and was probably indebted to John Richardson who, at about 1777, published a Persian Dictionary in which he says: "Those beings, who inhabited the globe immediately before the creation of man, they call *Peris* and *Dires.* . . . The *Peris* are described as beautiful and benevolent; and though guilty of errors which had offended Omnipotence, they are supposed in consequence of their penitence, still to enjoy distinguished marks of divine favor."

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The Week in Business Summarized

Industry Hesitated Until Realization That Opportunities Were Being Ignored, and Tho Opinion Regarding President's Plan Is Still Divided, Activity Continues

By Endicott G. Rich

BUSINESS can't make up its mind whether or not it likes President Roosevelt's plan to spend $16,530,000,000 on his recovery program in the next seventeen months. Economic and financial experts are of two minds as to the wisdom of the President's course, comments ranging from expressions of enthusiastic optimism to unconcealed forebodings. Significant, too, of the difficulty of appraising the President's plan is the fact that, after two weeks, comment is still withheld in many quarters usually prompt to express opinion upon administration activities.

But business is not permitting its perplexities to interfere with its progress. Current statistics indicate that there will be less than the usual January slow-down this month and The Literary Digest's curve of The Course of Business for the last week in December shows a continued rise. The index number in that week rose from 63.75 per cent. of normal business activity to 65.63 per cent., an increase of more than 2.8 per cent.

Business Went Forward

Business fidgeted for months after Mr. Roosevelt's entrance into the international gold market over uncertainty as to the level of the dollar's ultimate stabilization. Its concern was apparent at the prospects of currency inflation, bi-metallism and sym-metallism.

Then, as has been remarked before on this page, business began to move ahead as tho suddenly conscious that it was ignoring opportunities for advancement while shrinking from the prospect of disaster that might never materialize.

It is upon this present apparent ability of business to ignore the torpedoes and steam ahead, that bolder commentators base their optimism over the outlook. Mr. Roosevelt's program is coming, more and more, to be recognized as the deliberate substitution of large-scale spending by the Government for a similar volume of outlay which should originate through private enterprise.

In either case the effect is to stimulate business by creating a demand for materials of many sorts, justifying increased production with an accompanying multiplication of jobs, and so setting in motion forces which will continuously augment consumer purchasing power. The difference lies in the use of government credit instead of private credit to bring this about, and in the danger of a forced curtailment of activity which is inherent in the use of government funds.

This is the chief danger threatening the President's program, in the opinion of Richard H. Grant, Vice-President of General Motors Corporation, and a practical economist as the result of years of sales direction work. Business can face with equanimity even expenditures that definitely defer balancing of the national budget until the third year of the recovery program and culminate in a national debt, which will rise above the war-time peak to an all-time high of $31,834,000,000 on June 30 of next year, provided only there be assurance that these expenditures will achieve their purpose. So Mr. Grant told the Advertising Club of New York City in an address last week.

"There is a great worry on the minds of a great many men," said Mr. Grant. "It is this: Will the world cure that is necessary to get us back on the right track and give us greater freedom as business men to run our own affairs, check in by the time that the artificial stimulus of government spending has checked out?

"We know that the vast sums of money appropriated will take time for expenditure and it seems to me that that money will not all be spent, or the influence of it not all over, until the end of 1935 and, if our graphs and studies are of any value at all, the world recovery ought to be on its way in good shape just about the time that we hit that thirty-one billion dollars of debt which seems to be the figure that makes everybody stop, look and listen."

Walter Lippmann, analyzing the budget message for a clue to the Administration's fundamental policy, found evidence that the President shared this conviction that private enterprise must succeed governmental stimulus of business, and from this drew the gratifying conclusion that Mr. Roosevelt, far from leaning as far to the Left as had been feared by many, contemplates the return of "private enterprise for reasonable profit."

It was in the President's announcement that the public works program and the great banking operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would be completed but not importantly expanded, that Mr. Lippmann saw evidence of a planned return to the familiar economy of business for profit.

To Revive Capital Market

"The Government is investing capital in lieu of private investment," said Mr. Lippmann, "and it is performing a huge banking operation. It follows that if the President is to run only a comparatively small deficit after July 1 next, and no deficit in the year following, he absolutely must revive the private capital market. The promises of his budget message can not be kept unless the capital market is revived. That is what his promises mean. They can have no other meaning. Without a revival of private investment, he can not stop the RFC, he can not taper off on public works, he can not get the reduction of unemployment necessary to reduce expenditures for relief.

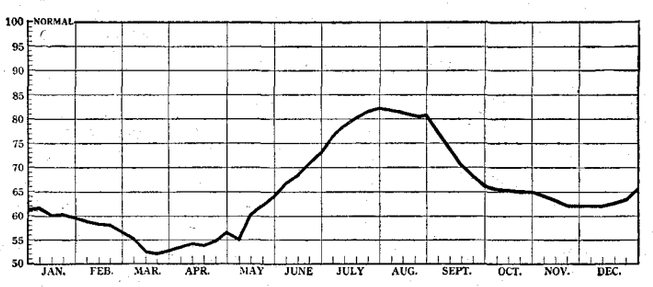
"He can stop selling government bonds eighteen months from now only if corporations, railroads, States and cities, and private individuals are again selling stocks, bonds and mortgages in normal volume."

It is the expert economic and financial consensus that conditions are ripe for such a development.

It is felt that the President is committed to some amelioration of the severe conditions of the Securities Act and the present revival of the private capital market in England is considered an augury of what is in not distant store for the United States.

Humphrey B. Neill, investment counselor and head of Neill-Tyson, Inc., even suggests the possibility of a boom as a result of runaway business tho he recognizes the threat to prosperity in a continuance of private capital inactivity and the possibility of this development. Mr. Neill, however, is among those who view the future recovery program with confidence and in this judgment he is supported by Ambrose Benkert of the Brookmire Economic Service who asserted:

"The staggering size of the contemplated expenditures is disturbing conservative opinion, but the effect on the year 1934 will be to stimulate business and to raise prices."



THE COURSE OF BUSINESS

This graph is a composite of several well-known weekly indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to the end of the last week in December

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What's the Matter With the "Profit Motive"?

Wall Street Paper Sees It as "the Common Aspiration of All Men to Better Their Material Status"

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler stressed the need to put service above profit in his recent annual report as President of Columbia. His words were widely quoted and commented on. Several newspapers conclude that the profit system must rest on a broader basis of service. A couple of sentences will serve to indicate the trend of Dr. Butler's thought:

"It is only when men rise above the profit motive and learn to subordinate profit to service, that social, economic and political order begin to come within sight of a firm foundation and a continuing existence, with peace and happiness assured to the great mass of mankind.

"If helpful service to one's fellowmen be the dominant motive, then the greater the legitimate profit one makes the more will he be applauded. Criticism and resistance come when the service motive disappears from sight and the profit motive dominates all."

"Dr. Butler tells the truth," is the emphatic and approving comment of the weekly newspaper *Labor* (Washington, D. C.):

"It is strange that these wise words needed to be said at this day. History has been teaching them for millenniums. The great, basic, lasting work of the world is not done for profit, and never was. Children are not reared for profit, schools are not built for 10 per cent. returns, the great religions were not founded as promising speculations, and every nation has been saved at some time by men who were not thinking of dividends."

Defends Motive

But there is a good deal to be said for this "profit motive" it is now so fashionable to decry, argues *The Wall Street Journal:*

"The profit motive is simply the common aspiration of all men to better their material status through individual exertion. It takes root in self-interest and within limits it stands opposed to that other powerful mainspring of human conduct, the desire to promote the common good for the vicarious enjoyment of its satisfaction. But it is impossible to imagine the substitution of the one for the other, so long as men feel the instinct to do for themselves and their dependents, so long as even a residue of materialistic ambition survives.

"When working men desire to associate themselves together for collective bargaining the profit motive is at work among them. When the small merchant struggles to sell enough merchandise on a sufficient margin of price over costs to cover the wages of his two clerks, his rent and taxes and a tolerable existence for his family, he is under the spell of the profit motive. A contractor or manufacturer, weighing the hazards of embarking his idle capital in a new venture which will create employment and enlarge a local market for commodities against the comparative security of keeping his funds in Treasury certificates at perhaps 2 per cent., or on deposit and yielding no return, is 'dominated' by the profit motive.

"How many members of the Columbia University faculty have exerted themselves beyond the requirements of their inadequately salaried duties to make contributions to literature and the technological arts for which the world has been glad to pay them, rather handsomely in a few instances? Who can object to their having yielded by so much to the profit motive?

"In the sense in which profit is spoken of as a motive, it includes all wages, all the net incomes by which forgotten men manage to survive through their own efforts, every means of subsistence other than the dole of charity."

A Near-Billion in Back Taxes

It was noted that President Roosevelt, keeping on the safe side in his budget message, failed to mention several possible sources of revenue. The Secretary of the Treasury the other day revealed that there is a huge sum—around $800,000,000—on the Treasury books in back taxes. The Chicago *Journal of Commerce* cheers Secretary Morgenthau on in his announced determination to collect this money. It seems that "he is planning to chalk up these back amounts on the Treasury blackboard by collection districts and to engage his aides in a competition to get the money into service." Citizens who have always paid up promptly are naturally indignant at those who have not paid and so, remarks the Chicago daily, "if Mr. Morgenthau can push the tax cases and thus aid the Administration on its way in this matter, the common people of the United States will give him congratulations and thanks."

Money Orders Mean Business

From the public printer of the United States comes the suggestion that the demand for money orders gives a good line on business activity. According to this official's annual report—to which the New York *Journal of Commerce* calls attention—it was recently necessary for the first time in nine years to employ an extra press force at night to keep up with the public demand for money-order blanks.

During the months July to November, 1933, no less than 92,585,800 blanks were printed, which is an increase of 20,544,000 over the number printed in the corresponding months of 1932, and this more than offset the decrease for the entire fiscal year ending June 30, 1933.

This would seem to indicate a decided pick-up in certain types of transactions involving the putting into circulation of a very large number of small sums.

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now features the comfort, safety and certainty of Santa Fe rail travel throughout the Southwest. Santa Fe fares are down as much as 50%—*daily between all points.* Sleeping car charges have been cut 33⅓%.

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or southern Arizona. Fine daily Santa Fe trains, on the shortest route from Chicago to Los Angeles, serve all that vast winter playground. THE CHIEF, again this winter, carries tri-weekly Phoenix Pullman. And *always* Fred Harvey dining service.

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From Authority to Freedom

A personal religious experience

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H. E. Dodge, Station A-507, Worcester, Mass.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

How About the White-Collar Man?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I am sick and tired of hearing about the poor farmer, the poor laborer, and the poor fellow with a mortgage on his house. How about me? I work in an office. I have had four pay cuts. I still try to wear a white collar, but I have not heard anybody come out and suggest doing anything for me. Where do I get off under NRA?

I. A. SKEW.

New York City.

Muscle Shoals Again

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In the December 30 issue, a reader, Mr. A. J. Draper, referred to the spelling of Muscle Shoals "as an everlasting monument to national ignorance."

Mr. Draper is evidently under the impression that the name comes from the word "mussel." As a matter of fact, the spelling is correct. This site on the Tennessee River was named "Muscle Shoals" by Indians, many years ago. The Indians either had to portage this swiftly flowing part of the river or to exert themselves to the utmost to paddle their canoes past the point where the Wilson Dam is now situated. That is why Muscle Shoals is not a monument to national ignorance—but as Senator Norris would probably put it—just a national monument.

ANDREW S. GLAZE.

St. Joseph, Missouri.

Why Are There No Fat Convicts?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I would like to know why very fat men never go to the penitentiary? There is a scientific reason for this, and I want to ask THE LITERARY DIGEST to explain that reason.

Here, we have not access to authorities, nor facilities for acquiring information, but we do have THE LITERARY DIGEST, which we have learned to regard as an inexhaustible store of knowledge to be drawn on at will.

OWEN SAUNDERS.

Gainesville, Texas.

Supporting the President

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—It is gratifying to learn, through the pages of THE LITERARY DIGEST, that an organization formed at Dearborn, Michigan, appreciates the magnitude of the task confronting President Roosevelt in his drive for *real prosperity*.

This organization strikes a note that has been lacking and which should be the signal for the wholehearted support on a united front, by those whom the President has so courageously sought to defend in his New Deal to his fellow man.

L. S. BAIER.

Milwaukie, Ore.

French Brandy and Punkin Pie

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Feeling that full justice has not been done the punkin pie even by the luscious receipt of Gramma of Wiscasset, Maine, I would like to suggest the addition of a couple of tablespoonfuls of good French brandy per pie.

This receipt is not intended to offer alcoholic beverages for sale or delivery in any State or community or punkin pie wherein the advertising, sale or use thereof is unlawful. Respectfully but spiritually yours,

DONALD N. GILPIN.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

The Worker's Dead-line—a Retort

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—By the content of Pinckney E. West's letter I judge he is fifty years old or so. Since Mr. Pinckney complains about favoritism on employers' part rather than a reason why there should be a scarcity of jobs for any one old or young, it is safe to say he has given no thought to the latter phase of it.

Men fifty years old are not entitled to complain about any social conditions. Especially does this apply to workers in general and to poor men. These two classes of men are overwhelmingly in the majority, and those now fifty years old have been in the majority for thirty years. Whatever the social conditions now prevailing, they are due to them and to no one else.

If they suffer, it is their own medicine they are now taking for their stupidity and indifference.

H. W. NOREN.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

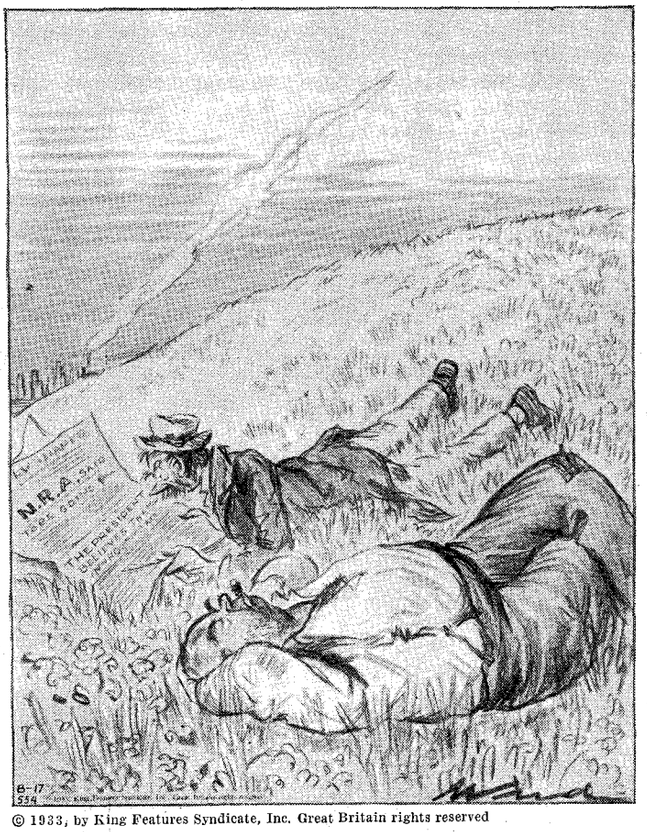
Unemployment Among Teachers

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Dean Messenger's letter anent unemployed teachers is typical of the futile efforts being made to explain away the obvious oversupply of teachers. Granted it is not fair to count as unemployed those who in more prosperous times would be lawyers, business men, etc.—this accounts for relatively few of the total. The United States Bureau of Education on December 26 reported that the city schools today are operating with 18,000 fewer teachers than in 1930. Nor can it even be said that the surplus is an incident of the depression. The plain fact is that our training institutions for the past decade have been geared to turn out more teachers than the market called for and there has been a growing surplus since 1926. This maladjustment between supply and demand for teachers, analogous to that of production and consumption in general, can not be corrected by arguing that it does not exist.

DR. CHARLES L. BANE.

University of Minnesota Extension Division.

Duluth, Minn.



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"I'm for F. D., but I can't go all the way with him on this Industrial Recovery"

—Weed, for King Features Syndicate, Inc.

Money's Social Task

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Most of the present talk about money is beside the point. The real question is: what is money's social task? The social task of money is to provide citizens with tokens to enable them to exchange their own products for those of others.

There is no social reason why the use of tokens for this purpose should be subjected to high costs. Tokens representing production should be available freely or at the cost of handling.

Citizens wishing to obtain credit on *existing* values may very well go to lending institutions in order to borrow *existing* money at a price. But when bona fide producers have contracts with bona fide consumers for the creation of *new* goods, the former should be able to obtain loans of tokens to cover costs through a special agency set up for this purpose, either freely or at a minimum charge. Upon fulfilling the contract and upon receipt of payment, the producer would repay his loan and the tokens repaid would be withdrawn from circulation.

No real inflation is involved in the issue of a credit dollar of this kind, because money in circulation would no more than equal and exactly balance commodities in circulation. This credit dollar would be subject to a slight annual depreciation and would be kept up to face value by affixing stamps. Stamp receipts would be used to take up any slack in the currency due to defaulted contracts or could be made to cover the entire cost of handling, so that credit tokens might be obtainable without charge, by those entitled to them. Depreciation would prevent the hoarding of money. Gold and silver certificates could be "managed" to keep them at par with the credit which would have no value in itself but would actually represent all commodity values in circulation, not gold alone.

This money system is advocated by the Threefold Commonwealth League, an organization popularizing the social teachings of the late Dr. Rudolf Steiner.

RALPH COURTNEY, Chairman
Threefold Commonwealth League,

New York City.

Special Roads for Horses

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I agree with Mr. A. J. Leydecker, in his letter of December 16, that the building of sidewalks parallel to the highways would be a "timely and practical service to which the Civil Works Administration can put the unemployed of the nation."

But I think that he has overlooked a step which should materialize sooner. Roads suitable for horse-drawn vehicles, very slow-moving cars, etc., should be constructed parallel to the highways. There is nothing so dangerous, in this day and time, when speed is the foremost in transportation, as a wagon, tractor, etc., on a large highway.

This danger must be remedied in the near future. Then, perhaps, the next step should be sidewalks.

WILLIAM JOLLEY.

Fulton, Ky.

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The Literary Digest

for January 20, 1934

VOLUME 117 NUMBER 3

Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

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A TRUE STORY

By A MOTHER

whose children are benefiting by her experience of years ago

WHEN Mrs. Walter Ruehl was fourteen years old, she was a sick girl. "My mother," she writes, "had taken me out of school and was desperately turning from one type of treatment to another. *Everything* seemed to be wrong with me—extreme nervousness, severe headaches, a terribly tired worn-out feeling, and frequent dizzy spells which would bring on prolonged attacks of nausea. I know my family despaired of ever seeing me recover.

"Imagine our encouragement and joy, a short time after my doctor put me on the Nujol treatment, when my health began to improve. In a few short weeks I looked and felt like a new person.

"I returned to school and when I graduated, had the honor of being the 'best all-round athlete' in my class! This of course I could never have done without radiant health, and to Nujol I owe a never-to-be-forgotten debt for the happy, healthful days in the springtime of my life.

"Six years ago I was married, and in 1928 my first little girl came along. As soon as she began to eat solid food, trouble began. I took her to a baby specialist who immediately diagnosed her trouble as improper elimination. He told me that more babies and little children suffer with this trouble than with any other. He warned me it was a very serious matter that might lead to appendicitis.

"So I began giving Robin Nujol. She was then just a year old. I'm afraid it may seem incredible, but I am sincerely glad to say that from almost the day after we began the treatment, my little girl has been in perfect health. It seemed like a miracle—but apparently all her system needed was a gentle lubricant. When her little system became—as it did very quickly — perfectly regulated, she was like a different child. Every one of the alarming symptoms of stomach trouble disappeared and she immediately began to gain weight—sleep soundly all night and develop a splendid appetite. She never suffered from indigestion again! Now Robin is five years old, and is one of the huskiest, peppiest youngsters you could wish for.

"Little Donald, her three-year-old brother, has his regular spoonful of Nujol without fail every evening. To see his red cheeks and sparkling eyes and observe the boundless energy he has all the time—no one would doubt his health program is good.

"Robin and Donald both go to a little kindergarten where there are sixteen children, and the teacher said they were the best natured and happiest children in the school. She asked me *what* I did to make them always sweet tempered, and so seldom irritable or out of sorts.

"It seems so obvious to me that children—or adults, either—can only act as well as they feel, and that the most precious thing in the world is real glad-to-be-alive, bubbling-over-with-the-joy-of-living *health*. I found the magic 'sesame' to that door years ago in Nujol, and now my children are reaping the benefit of my experience."

Most sincerely, MRS. WALTER RUEHL,
Nov. 28, 1933. *Glenbrook, Conn.*

Nothing we could add to Mrs. Ruehl's letter would make it any more convincing. Follow her example. See what Nujol will do for you—for your children. Get it at any drug store, now in two forms, plain Nujol and Cream of Nujol, the latter flavored and often preferred by children.

What is your Nujol story? If you have been using Nujol for ten years or more, if you are bringing up your children on it, tell us. Address Stanco, Inc., 2 Park Ave., Dept. 7-A, New York.

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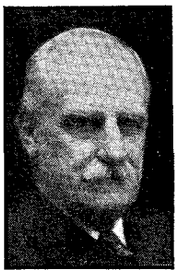

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Unofficial Inflation.—An advertisement tells of how to make money at home.

Fellows have gone to jail for doing that. —*Regina Leader-Post.*

Censor Sits Tight.—About the only gags the radio jokesters aren't stealing are gags about radio jokesters stealing gags.—*Olin Miller in the Atlanta Journal.*

Positively Matrimonial.—MISTRESS—"I notice that your policeman friend calls frequently. Do you think he means business?"

COOK—"I think he does. He's already beginning to complain about my cooking." —*Pearson's.*

Hand On His Heart.—A coach is a fellow who is always willing to lay down your life for his school.—*Longhorn.*

She's Either a Hawk or a Bat.—It's funny a woman who can spot a blonde hair on your coat at ten paces can't see a pair of garage doors.—*Pelican.*

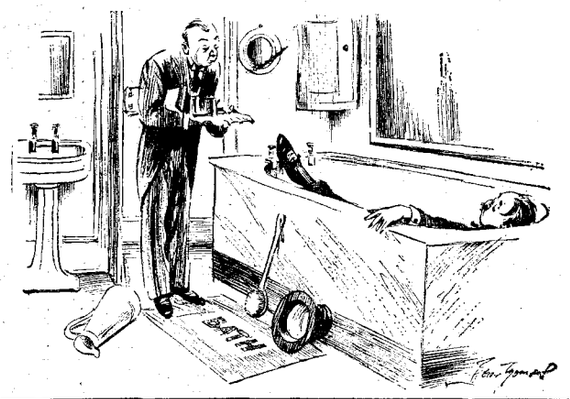
Touching Friendship.—FUTURE ADMIRAL—"Say, what's the idea of wearing my raincoat?"

ROOMMATE — "You wouldn't want your new suit to get wet, would you?"—*Annapolis Log.*

Hand It to Him First.—Lion taming is being taught by mail. We advise graduates to make certain, before entering the cage, that the lion recognizes the diploma.—*Atlanta Journal.*

Faith in Hunter's Luck.—Two hunters had been out several hours and one of them had been growing uneasy. Finally panic overtook him. "We're lost!" he cried to his companion. "What on earth shall we do?"

"Keep your shirt on!" said his phlegmatic companion. "Shoot an extra deer and the game warden will be here in a minute and a half."—*Boston Transcript.*



"Good morning, sir. What time would you like your bed?" —*The Humorist* (London)

President Roosevelt's Invictus.—

President to Stick to Policy, Ignores Critics.—News Item.

Out of the night that follows me,
Tending to spoil my self-control,
I thank my stars quite frequently
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of Wall Street's spleen.
I have not winced nor cried aloud;
Under the knocks of critics mean,
My head is smiling and unbowed.

Beyond this stress, with all its fears,
Stands forth the light of progress made:
And so the tempest that appears
Finds and shall find me unafraid.

It matters not what profs may shout,
Or how the politicians rate;
My friends, I know what I'm about,
I'm captain of the ship of state.
—*Edmund J. Kiefer in the Buffalo Courier-Express.*

Great Open Spaces Want Millinery.—Nudism has been declared illegal in Texas. Out there the authorities seem to think that no nudes are good nudes.—*Atlanta Journal.*

Floorwalker Speaks.—One day recently, so the story runs, pretty Helen Vinson of the movies was driving in her new car when something went wrong with the engine. The traffic light changed from green to red and back to green and still she could not get the car to budge. The traffic cop came up.

"What's the matter, miss?" he inquired. "Ain't we got colors you like?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Early Filial Fidelity.—One of the clerks at the employment agency was a bit of a wit, and he was preparing to gain a laugh at the expense of the next in the line.

"Where were you born?" he asked the man, a Scotchman.

"Glasca'," was the reply.

"Glasgow! Whatever for?" continued the funny one.

"I wanted to be near mother," said the other with devastating meekness.—*Tit-Bits.*

High Cost of Courting.—Angela shook her head with finality. "No, Tom, I can never be yours. Sorry," she told her young swain.

He took the blow quite calmly.

"All right," he replied. "What about all my presents?"

"I'll return them, of course," she said coldly.

"Yes, I know you will," he exclaimed, with some warmth; "but who's going to return all those cigars I gave your father and the pennies I gave your beastly little brother?"—*Answers.*

Faux Pas Plus.—She was sitting in a dark corner. Noiselessly he stole up behind her, and before she was aware of his presence he had kissed her.

"How dare you," she shrieked.

"Pardon me," he bluffed readily, "I thought you were my sister."

"You dumb ox, I *am* your sister."—*Columbia Jester.*

Good Ear.—An itinerant musician was stranded in a village one Sunday morning, and as he was playing his cornet in the street, he was approached by the clergyman of the parish, who said, "Do you know the Fourth Commandment, my good man?"

"No," the man replied, "but if you will just whistle it over, I'll do my best."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Prices on the Move.—MEN'S FANCY HOSE Regular 9c values. 10c pr.—*Dexter (Me.) paper.*

Reg. 79c Porto Rican Gowns, 1.00
—*Cincinnati paper.*

Swan Song.—Pacific Grove—Burning vessel sings in heavy seas.—*Columbus (O.) paper.*

Seems to Be Catching.—In a spelling match, students of Fresno State college, California, misspelled "esctasy" 38 different ways.—*La Crosse (Wis.) paper.*

Toot! Toot!—But to-day his perseverance was rewarded when a buick and doe came prancing in his direction.—*New Brunswick (N. J.) paper.*

Good Hunting.—The deer season closed with a total of four deer at Boileau's. Andy Gatzke, 11-year-old, killed an 8-point buck and Ed Hoffman of Sawkill.—*Milford (Pa.) paper.*

Company's Comin'.—3000 Women Will Visit Every House in State to Discover Effect of Depression on People.—*Boston paper.*

Could We Negotiate a Loan?—A new estimate of the number of stars in the milky way, fixing it at $170,000,000,000 suns, was announced to the American Association for the Advancement of Science Friday.—*Birmingham (Ala.) paper.*

Just Like That.—10:30 A. M., Service with the sermon by the minister on the theme "Evil member in the Church." The vested choir will sing the hymn-anthem "Who Could It Be?"—*Beverley (Mass.) paper.*

There's One at Every Party.—BERLIN.—Medical experts announced that 400,000 persons would be subjected to sterilization under the Nazi law.

Fifty per cent. of those affected were said to be suffering from congenial feeblemindedness.—*Montreal paper.*

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THIS NEW 1934 PLYMOUTH HAS *Everything!*

Now—perfected ventilation—on all the De Luxe models—the whole front window drops and the windshield opens.

Individual Springing, Floating Power . . . Safety-Steel Body and Hydraulic Brakes

THIS YEAR—be comfortable! Ride smoothly! Ride swiftly, safely! Don't let a small-car pocketbook keep you from enjoying a "big-car" ride.

Every Plymouth model—no matter what the price—has Plymouth's new individual front wheel springing.

There's no axle to transfer shocks from one wheel to another. There's no more of the jolting, jouncing, nose-bouncing "tramp" that a rough road used to develop in a low-priced car!

And the big, husky 77-horsepower motor is cradled in Floating Power engine mountings. You get smoothness—because you have the only basic solution of engine vibration!

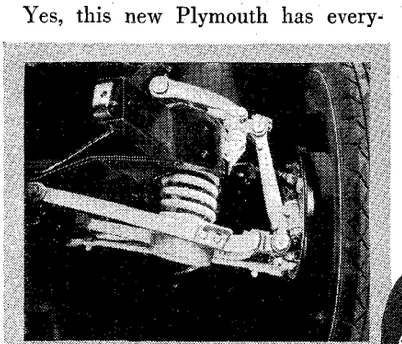
Then look at the body—it's of steel, reinforced with steel! Protection, at all times. Long life and quiet, too! All joints are permanently welded together.

And try hydraulic brakes just once. Smooth, sure, positive stops every time! Brakes can never become unequalized . . . because the pressure must always be the same on all four wheels!

Longer life from your brake linings, too—because pressure *is* equal.

Yes, this new Plymouth has everything the American family wants. It has comfort. It has power. It has safety. And a glance at the picture shows it has style.

See the new Plymouth—ride in it! Any Dodge, DeSoto or Chrysler dealer stands ready, any time, to give you a complete demonstration—without the slightest cost or obligation. Get in touch *now* with the dealer nearest to you.



GOODBYE BOUNCING! Plymouth's individual Wheel Springing lets you forget the condition of the road. Each front wheel has its own individual spring. There is no front axle. That means a bumpless ride on any road.

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